THE GENESEE FARMER

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HOW CAN HE GET WISDOM THAT HOLDETH THE PLOW?

The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure. How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?—*Ecclesiasticus. Chap.* 38, *verses* 24, 25.

For three thousand years, and how much longer we know not, farmers have been reproached as stupid hinds, who had little "leisure to get wisdom," and less disposition to improve aright the "opportunities" which they possessed. Is it not time that all men identified with this great interest, should do something to increase the knowledge of farmers, who, we are told by the author above quoted, "are not sought for in public council"? Improved implements of tillage and husbandry have greatly diminished the labor of production, and agriculturists now enjoy, if they will, as much leisure for study, reflection, and the getting of wisdom, as any other class in society.

How to turn this leisure to the best account, is a question which every reader should deeply ponder. The careful reading of the works of wise men suggests itself as one means open to all, in this age of cheap books, for the increase of knowledge. But so far as agricultural arts and sciences are treated of, our books are sadly defective; and down to this hour, those most interested in their improvement have never so much as lifted a finger to make agricultural works what they ought to be. One can write as well as talk a great deal about the breeds of bullocks, and impart no instruction whatever; and for the best of all reasons, because the writer has no knowledge to communicate. Writing and printing signify little but the lamentable waste of the time of all readers, unless due care has been used to make the instructor worthy of his high calling. If a writer be ignorant of the principles of his profession, how can his darkness give light to others? If the science of farm economy is to be taught at all in this country, is it not high time that somebody be fully educated, to instruct us in this science? Unless something more is done to augment the knowledge of those that write for agricultural periodicals, how is it possible to maintain the interest, and steadily increase the value of these publications? If our teachers make no progress, can their pupils be expected to go far beyond them? Will it be said that in agricultural knowledge, all ideas of advancement are utopian and visionary? The farmer who lived in the time of Abraham cherished this stand-still notion, as "*he gave his mind to make furrows, and was diligent to give the kine fodder.*" Let us not be understood as undervaluing the devotion of "mind" to the making of furrows, nor the virtue of diligence in giving the kine fodder. It is the refusal to cultivate the mind as well as the soil, that we condemn. It is the everlasting degradation of the owner of the kine to their level, that we shall never cease to reprobate. It is that blind, mistaken policy, which excludes so large a share of the freeman of this Republic from its "councils," except as they are made the

tools of others, that we hope to see American farmers promptly repudiate. In many respects they occupy a false position, because they neglect to improve their leisure hours, and take little pains to carry the breeding of bullocks beyond the skill and practice of Jacob. We must improve the breeding of husbandmen, before they can do much to improve the breeding of cattle. Man is the starting point, and if the community do nothing for the professional education of working farmers, their advancement for the next three thousand years will be no greater than it has been during the last. Let every thinking person consider well this fact, and then co-operate with all that seek to elevate agriculture to the first rank among all learned and useful pursuits.

The natural sciences have been built up by repeated and careful experiments. These lead the critical investigator from things known to things unknown, which constitutes progress in knowledge. Practical and scientific researches into the laws that govern all constitutional changes in domestic animals, have never been made in this country. Why is this? The only satisfactory answer that can be given, is the unwillingness of farmers to encourage and support one experimental farm in any State in the confederacy. The census of 1850 shows that the value of the animals slaughtered in a year, for human food, is not far from one hundred and twenty million dollars. The cheap production of meat is, therefore, a matter of national importance; and who can doubt that a series of wisely directed experiments in the breeding, rearing, and fattening of neat cattle, hogs, and sheep, would throw new light on these important operations?

The popular taste for neat and commodious dwellings, comfortable out-buildings, beautiful and well cultivated gardens, fine orchards, and small, highly productive farms, needs to be fostered in every neighborhood over the whole length and breadth of the United States. How is this to be done? Not, certainly, by worshipping the almighty dollar, and disregarding everything else. Avarice is incompatible with the "wisdom of a learned man," and improves neither the social nor the moral faculties of the human family. To unlearn bad habits and traditions, is often the first and most difficult step toward reformation in the management of one's estate. Needful reforms in agriculture demand that great pains be taken to multiply examples of well conducted, beautiful farms, as models for the imitation of others. Perfect neatness and success may be attained without a fortune, as the basis of operations. By concentrating one's attention and means on a farm of moderate size, more comfort, and more money, as well as a more inviting appearance, will be realized. To make a wise use of capital is not so easy a task as some suppose: it requires sound judgment, experience, and cultivated common sense. Let the common sense of every farmer be properly cultivated, and we shall have no more occasion to ask for agricultural schools, and the systematic study of all the elements of soils, of cultivated plants and fruits, and of domesticated animals. The application of the best powers of intellect to the improvement of agriculture, aided by all needful funds and other appliances, will be made so soon as the people comprehend their true interests in this matter. It is uncultivated common sense that still asks: "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied with their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?" Not *to try* to get wisdom is to take nature's bond that no wisdom shall be gotten. Wisdom exacts an honest and an earnest effort to obtain her fair hand; and none but simpletons expect to win her smiles by other means. That great wisdom and practical farming can grow up together, we religiously believe; and the steady increase of knowledge among the cultivators of the soil, until they shall stand, confessedly, the best educated men in the world, is the object aimed at by their humble servant. Their educational advantages are now extremely defective, and the proper remedy must be found and applied before many more years elapse. We must admit, however, that the locomotive of agricultural progress is not yet built; nor is the track laid on which it is to run. At present, very few are willing to take stock in the enterprise, and its friends are waiting patiently for a

favorable change in public opinion. Such a change is inevitable, although it may not come in the lifetime of the writer. All should plant good seed in the best soil that can be found, and leave the harvest, if need be, to the next generation. It is better to plant for posterity than not at all.

EXPERIMENTS ON DRAINING.

In the April number, page 109, will be found an article on underdraining, in which we detailed the best means to be adopted for removing stagnant and spring water from land, and also our opinion of the reason for and necessity of *under*-draining — making the soil a filter, in which the rain water, as it percolates through to the drains, shall leave its ammonia, the most important and beneficial of fertilizers, for the wheat and corn crops — thinking that a thorough system of under-draining would do more to remove the innumerable insects, blights, and rusts, which now make such fearful devastation on our crops, than all other modern improvements combined. We believe, also, that on most wheat soils — those even which are usually considered sufficiently dry already — under-draining would, for a few years at least, *add one half* to the present crops of wheat, clover, &c., and the land would ever afterward be permanently improved, the beneficial action of manure more apparent, and the soil be in that condition best suited to attract fertilizing gases from the atmosphere. There is no question but what underdraining has been the great means by which the agriculture of Great Britain has been so much improved during the last half century, and that its adoption would be equally beneficial on this continent.

Will it pay? is, therefore, the great question; for, if it will, there will be found no lack of energy and enterprise among our land-owning farmers, to push it forward with vigor. All that is necessary for its general adoption, is to show that it can be so done as to yield good profits. Where land is worth but $15 or $20 per acre, it may not pay to expend $25 to $30 per acre in underdraining it; but where undrained land is worth from $60 to $100 per acre, there can be no doubt that an additional $30 per acre, judiciously expended in underdraining, would be a first rate investment. There is in most of our soils an abundance of organic and inorganic food of plants, which they can not obtain on account of stagnant water excluding the air, without which no healthy decomposition can take place, or plants thrive, and which underdraining would render in a fit state for assimilation.

In the *Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society* for 1852, is given an account of experiments on draining, by Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Seneca county, N. Y., and by the Hon. THERON G. YEOMANS, of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., to whom the Society has awarded premiums. The statements of these gentlemen are exceedingly interesting and instructive, and did the limits of our paper permit, we should like to lay the whole of them before our readers, but must be content to give extracts only. Mr. JOHNSTON'S farm is near Geneva, situated on the rich clay ridge which extends from the Seneca river southerly to Tompkins county — a ridge of land devoted chiefly to the cultivation of wheat. He has been making efforts for more perfect drainage since 1835, when he imported from Scotland some patterns of draining tile, and caused them to be made by hand in his neighborhood. The beneficial effects were such as to induce the Hon. JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., to import in 1848 a machine for making tile in Seneca county, since which time the price of tile has been greatly reduced, and "no excuse exists for wet fields, or grain being destroyed by freezing out."

"The question as to the depth of drains has always been one of interest, and some uncertainty. On this point I deem it absurd to propose any fixed rules, as the depth must depend upon the formation of the land and the nature of the soil. The rule adopted by me, is first to select a good outlet for the

water, then to dig a ditch so deep as to find a hard bottom, on which to lay the tile; yet I have laid many tiles on clay, and they have done well. On my farm this depth is generally found at two and a half to three feet. The distance between the drains is regulated by the character of the soil: if it is open or porous, drains three or four rods apart may thoroughly drain it; while on more tenacious soils, two rods apart may be needed. In most cases, where my fields lay nearly level, it has been found necessary to construct the drains nearer to each other, adopting as a rule, that the drains should always reach the point of the field where water is indicated to rise, and that is always at or near the highest part of the field, although that may only be observed when there is much water in the earth and the springs full, or when the field is in wheat or clover. At such elevations I put my drains deeper and near each other, to make sure to keep the water all under ground, using smaller tile leading to the main or submain drains. This rule has been important; for when opening ditches on the low grounds, the water has flowed with such force as to induce most people to believe that it was derived from springs close by, when possibly the spring may be some sixty or eighty rods distant, at or near the most elevated part of the field, which, when reached, may save much expense in draining the lower lands. This shows the necessity of thoroughly examining in the wettest season the land to be drained. The main drains occupy the valleys or lowest grounds, receiving the lateral drains and collected water. They are constructed of larger tiles, *and discretion and care are very necessary to proportion the main drains to the quantity of water to be discharged.* In several instances I have found it necessary to lay a double row of four inch tile in main drains, to carry off the quantity of water collected by the smaller tile. I have generally used the half round, or horse shoe tile, as they are called. The four inch tile are in most cases large enough for main drains, and they will discharge a body of water far greater than most persons would believe, unless they witnessed their action. There may be places where larger tiles are needed. In one instance I found it necessary to use six inch tiles for sixty rods, and laid them in double rows. This would only be necessary where the thaws of early spring or heavy summer rains are apt to collect large quantities of water on the surface. To prevent a wash of the surface in such places, I have at regular distances filled the ditch directly over the tiles with small stones for a length of from twelve to eighteen inches, the stones to rise a little above the surface to prevent their being covered by the plow. Through these stones the surface water will pass rapidly down into the tiles, and be carried off at once. When the tiles are laid in the ditches with regularity and care, the earth is thrown in by a plow having a doubletree nine and a half feet long, to enable a horse to go on each side of the ditch, which is a rapid and economical way of filling them. In regard to cost, I find that drains constructed with two inch tiles can be finished complete for thirty cents per rod; yet something must depend on the digging, whether the earth be hard or soft, and the distance to draw the tiles. Mine have all been drawn five miles, and I find that two inch tile are large enough except for main and submain drains."

"About six years ago I began to drain a field on the boundary line between Mr. DELAFIELD and myself. The field contains about twenty acres, of which six were then subject to drainage. The six acres had seldom given a remunerating crop, even of grass. After draining the six acres, the whole field was plowed and prepared for corn, two acres being reserved for potatoes. The usual care was given to the cultivation of the whole crop, which during its growth showed a marked difference between the drained and undrained portions of the field. The yield of this field proved to be the largest ever raised, as I believe, in the county, the product being eighty-three bushels and over, per acre. When the corn was husked and housed, it was weighed and measured in the ear, and allowing seventy-five pounds to the bushel for corn and cob, as has been customary in this region, the product was as above stated. This field attracted much attention from my neighbors and other gentlemen from more distant places. It was examined at the time of draining, and after plowing, both the first and second season, permitting the parties to walk on the drained parts without any undue moisture, while all other undrained land in the neighborhood was muddy; and, as before stated, the corn was found to be far more vigorous in the plant and abundant in the grain. In the following season after the corn I cropped it with barley, and found that the drained land produced altogether the finest plant and the best yield of grain. When the barley was harvested, I prepared the field and cropped it with wheat. The difference again was so striking and distinct in favor of the drained land, that I felt the propriety of thoroughly draining the whole field, which was completed without loss of time, at a cost of twenty-two dollars per acre. I then plowed and sowed with barley and seeded with clover. Of the latter I cut a very large crop last summer, and not one square foot of the clover froze out; and now I can rely on a good crop of anything I may sow or plant."

Mr. JOHNSTON has made *sixteen miles* of tile drains on his farm, and is so far satisfied with the results that he drained six acres last fall, and intends to do so till there is not a wet spot on the farm. He finds it difficult to state in figures the increased value of the drained land; but on such land as he has, if he gets two crops of wheat from the drained land, the excess of yield is sufficient to cover all expenses of draining, and sometimes the *increase of one crop on the drained over the undrained land, more than pays for the cost of draining.* Mr. YEOMANS, after detailing his mode of laying tile, which is very similar to Mr. JOHNSTON'S, concludes thus:

"Some of the advantages derived from draining are, that the ground becomes about as dry in two or three days after the frost comes out in the spring, or after a heavy rain, as it would do in as many weeks before draining; enabling the farmer to work his land at almost any time he may desire to do so. It also dries it uniformly all over the field, so that in plowing he does not find spots of wet and dry, but is all in good condition at once. It causes the lowest places, which are generally too wet in seed time, and consequently produced but little if any crop, to produce the best of any part of the field, being generally the richest soil, from having had the wash of the surface of the land about it for many years.

"Some of the land I first drained had been planted with young orchard trees; and in the wettest places, some trees died the first winter and a greater number the second, and some young nursery trees on the same ground were nearly thrown out of the ground by the frost. After draining it, I replaced the orchard trees, and all have grown well, and the first crop of nursery trees, which I was compelled to remove to save them, before draining, have been replaced by others since draining, and they have succeeded perfectly; so that I may now well say, that if we desire to deprive Jack Frost of his power to do us harm, we should keep everything as dry as possible which is within his reach and liable to injury. And I am from my own experience fully convinced that, for whatever crop, and especially any crop liable to be injured by frost in winter, such as wheat, clover, &c., whether the season be wet or dry, if the soil retains its moisture too long at any season of the year, (and most soils do,) it will be materially benefitted by draining; and in fact I am well convinced that most of the winter-killed young fruit trees in many places, especially the peach, as well as the winter-killing of many valuable shrubs, vines, and evergreens, which survive the winter in some places in this latitude and are destroyed in others, is more to be attributed to excessive moisture in the soil during cold weather, than to all other causes combined.

"I will only estimate the increased value of the land by saying that I have the past year made over 1,200 rods on twenty acres, at a cost of about $25 per acre, and that I should not permit such land to remain without such draining even were the expense doubled. Most of the lands so drained have been purchased by me immediately preceding the construction of the drains, and their very recent construction precludes the possibility of giving the specific and comparative productive capacity before and after draining, though on much of it very light crops have been grown for many years past, and no good crop of wheat has been raised on it for a long time; but the reason has not heretofore, to my knowledge, been ascribed to an excess of water, which I believe to have been the principal cause of the non-productiveness of the land. From the experience of two seasons on the small quantity first drained, I am of the opinion that the increased value of the land is much greater than the cost of constructing the drains, but more time is needed to fully test with accuracy the benefits to result therefrom."

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

In the future of agriculture in this country, the manufacture of chemical manures is destined to occupy a most important position, and to be one of the principal means of improving it. It is therefore necessary, at the commencement of this movement, that chemists and the agricultural press generally, exercise caution and discrimination in the recommendation of the various articles now manufactured and offered for sale to the farmer as special fertilizers for this or that particular kind of crop; for by encouraging in any way the sale of a worthless article, the cause of agricultural advancement is seriously injured, and discredit brought upon all the recommendations of real science in the minds of the farming community.

In England an immense trade is carried on in the manufacture and adulteration of chemical manures, especially of superphosphate of lime. It is about ten years since this manure was first manufactured, and such has been its success that it has gradually increased in demand every year, till now many thousand tons are annually used as a special manure for the turnep crop. It has done as much to improve British agriculture as any one thing, by increasing the growth of ruta bagas, turneps, and other root crops, which being consumed on the farm by cattle and sheep, increase the quality and quantity of the manure heap, and, as a consequence, the average yield of wheat and other grains. And thus, while it is found that superphosphate of lime is of no value as a *direct* manure for wheat, and is not used for that purpose, yet its employment as a special manure for the turnep and clover crops has, by its good effect on them, *indirectly* increased the wheat crop to a considerable degree. It is manufactured from finely

ground coprolites, containing 55 per cent. bone-earth phosphate, and sold for *one cent per pound*. This is a good article, and is extensively used; but there is some prejudice against it in the minds of farmers, because it is made from a *mineral phosphate*. Another article, somewhat superior, manufactured from Saldanna bay guano, animal charcoal, and bones, sells for one and a half cents per pound.

Some time last year several deposits of nearly pure phosphate of lime were discovered in two or more districts in the United States, and the fact was extensively announced as a great blessing to the agricultural community. We thought that it would be immediately manufactured into superphosphate of lime, and sold to our farmers at a reasonable price; and that with it the growth of root crops would greatly extend. We were indeed informed that arrangements had been made by the owners of the deposits for its manufacture and sale, and accordingly recommended our readers to purchase and try it as a manure for those crops which experience and experiment proved it would greatly improve; and also stated what crops it would not benefit, as found by direct and extensive experiments in England.

We have recently received two samples of superphosphate of lime, manufactured in New York city, one called "*improved* superphosphate of lime," and the other, "superphosphate of lime." Both are offered at the same price—two and a half cents per pound. If the samples sent us are fair specimens of the articles, we should prefer the plain superphosphate as a manure for root crops, from the fact that it is the best manufactured article; the bones are all acted on by the acid, and the sample is in a finely powdered state; while the "improved" article contains quite a large quantity of undecomposed bones, or animal charcoal. We do not say that sufficient sulphuric acid has not been used, for indeed we know from experience that it is next to impossible to get a good article of phosphate of lime from burnt bones, or animal charcoal, unless they are reduced to a fine powder previous to the addition of the acid. The "improvement" is stated to be the addition of Peruvian guano and sulphate of ammonia. For wheat crops the addition of these substances is a great improvement, and the manure would be valuable for wheat in the exact proportion in which they made a part of its composition. Good Peruvian guano should contain 16 per cent. of ammonia, and about 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime. The commercial sulphate of ammonia, manufactured from gas liquor, contains about 20 per cent. of ammonia. The superphosphate of lime, made either from the mineral phosphate of lime or from animal charcoal, or burnt bones, would contain no ammonia; and the addition of sulphate of ammonia and guano, is to supply this deficiency, and to make a manure that would correspond more with that made from *unburnt bones*.

In purchasing an artificial manure for the wheat crop, *ammonia* is decidedly the most essential and expensive ingredient, and the price of the article is regulated by the quantity which it contains. In England, phosphate of lime can be purchased for, and is valued at, one and a half cents per pound, while ammonia cannot be purchased for less than twelve cents per pound, and is really worth more. As a manure for turneps, however, a manure is valuable in the proportion it contains of *bi-phosphate of lime*—this substance, from its solubility, having a most magical effect on that crop; and it is to convert the insoluble phosphate of lime into *bi-* or *super*-phosphate, that sulphuric acid is employed in the manufacture of the article. Soluble bi-phosphate of lime is valued at eight cents per pound.

If, however, we admit that phosphate of lime is a necessary ingredient in a special manure for wheat, Peruvian guano would at present be much the cheapest source of it; for, in addition to the 16 per cent. of ammonia, it contains 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime in first rate condition for assimilation by the plant, as well as other fertilizing ingredients of minor importance. As a manure for wheat, therefore, we greatly prefer

good Peruvian guano, even to this *improved* superphosphate of lime, especially if the sample sent us is a fair specimen of the article.

As conservators of the agricultural interest, we make these remarks simply to put farmers on their guard against the *indiscriminate* use of these various artificial manures; and that, if they try them (as we hope they will on a small scale as manures for wheat this year,) and the result is not beneficial, they may not *indiscriminately* condemn all book-farming, science, and artificial fertilizers as unmitigated humbugs.

SOIL BEST ADAPTED FOR THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

All of our commonly cultivated plants are composed precisely of the same elements, the only chemical difference between the vast varieties of plants being the *relative proportion* in which the *same elements* unite to form the plant; so that if a soil will produce any one of our cultivated crops, it possesses the capacity, so far as the elements of plants are concerned, of growing any other crop, to some extent. In judging of the best kind of plants to be cultivated on any particular soil, therefore, we have to look to the relative proportion in which the elements of plants exist in the soil, and adopt that class of plants which requires most of the particular elements in which the soil abounds, or *requires least of those in which it is deficient.* This would seem to be a common sense view of the subject, yet there are many other circumstances, often overlooked, which, if considered, would materially affect our conclusions. In a large crop of corn there are all the elements which a large crop of wheat contains, and also in larger quantities, yet there are thousands of acres of land that produce immense crops of corn that cannot be profitably cultivated with wheat. A good wheat soil will always produce a good crop of corn, if properly tilled, while much of our best corn land will not produce wheat under ordinary culture. The cause of this great difference is not, we have shown, owing to a deficiency in the soil of any element of the wheat plant; for the requirements of the corn crop are identical in kind and greater in quantity, than that of wheat. It must, therefore, be owing either to the manner in which the various elements are assimilated by the plant, or to the existence in the soil of some substance, which though sufficient of it may exist in a corn soil for the actual demands of the wheat crop, yet from the different habits of growth of the two plants, a much larger quantity may be necessary for the performance of the healthy functions of the wheat than of the corn plant. This substance is most probably clay; for all soils which experience proves to be best adapted to wheat culture, abound with this substance and lime. The reason why clay is so much more necessary and beneficial for wheat than for corn, is not clearly understood. In light soil the wheat plant is found to throw out its lateral roots very near the surface, while in a clayey or heavy one it is more inclined to tap, and the lateral, fibrous roots are at a greater depth. In the former case the plant would be more exposed to the influence of frost and thaw, and would be more likely to heave out in the spring, while in the latter it would be better able to stand all the vicissitudes of cold and heat, from the roots being at a greater depth, and having a firmer hold of the soil. It is therefore probable that one of the benefits which the wheat plant derives from clay, is its preventing the extension of fibrous surface roots, and forcing the plant to throw out a single *tap* root, which descends much deeper and takes a firmer hold of the soil.

If this is a right view of the subject, we should loosen the subsoil of all our wheat fields, by deep plowing and subsoiling; while on soils rather too light for wheat, every possible means should be used to render the *surface soil compact and firm.* Treading the wheat in the fall with sheep has been practiced with advantage; but in doing so, caution is necessary to prevent serious injury in case winter immediately sets in. On all soils

which produce good crops of corn, we believe wheat may be grown, inasmuch as there is nothing lacking which enters into the wheat plant, and all that is necessary is to impart to the soil a certain degree of texture and tenacity, which all good natural wheat soils possess. For this purpose, heavy rollers and other mechanical means must be employed; and a presser something similar to *Croskill's Clod Crusher*, of which we have often spoken, would be of great benefit. We do not wish to be understood to say that consolidation is the only thing necessary *in all cases*, to ensure a wheat crop on soil where corn, barley, and oats flourish; for the land may in winter be so wet as to destroy the plant: yet if drained, and means be taken to render the surface compact, we believe such soils would produce first rate crops of wheat.

LEACHED ASHES ON WHEAT.

WHATEVER difference of opinion there may be respecting the particular ingredients to which the fertilizing power of leached ashes are owing, nearly all agree that they are a valuable manure for the wheat crop. And as there are, in different parts of the country, old asheries from whence old leached ashes can be obtained at a mere nominal price, we are surprized that they are not much more extensively used than they are. The good effects of 100 to 200 bushels of old leached ashes per acre are most decided on all light wheat soils, and are visible often for years after their application. This prolonged benefit is probably derived from the lime, of which the leached ashes contain some 30 per cent. It is not impossible, however, that leached ashes contain the double salt of silicate of alumina and soda, which Prof. WAY found was the real agent of soils in retaining ammonia and other fertilizers, and that therefore by adding leached ashes, we add ammonia, or at least the means of obtaining it from the atmosphere in the most available form for the wheat plant; and that it is this alkali that so much benefits the crop, and not the potash and soda which may be left undissolved from the ashes. If this is the case, the older the leached ashes are, the better;—the more they have been exposed to rain and the air, the more ammonia will they contain, and the more good will they do to the wheat crop. And it would indicate that on all our wheat soils leached ashes would do more good than the unleached ashes, from the fact that ammonia is so much more necessary as a manure for wheat than the alkalies potash and soda, which are washed out in leaching.

These views, however, are at present somewhat hypothetical, and further experiments are necessary to confirm or refute them; yet the *fact* that leached ashes are a first rate fertilizer, remains a fact still, though we cannot decidedly account for their good effect; and we would recommend all farmers who can obtain them, to do so, and apply them to their light soils previous to sowing wheat this month.

LICE ON HOGS—A REMEDY.—"BROOMSEDGE" complains in the *New York Plow* for August, that his hogs have suffered much from lice, and asks the editor or some correspondent, for a remedy. As the subject is of general interest, we suggest *sulphur*, to be given in food eaten by the swine, as a preventive. This well known mineral is particularly obnoxious to all insects, and has never failed to clear cattle of ticks when fed to them in their salt. The itch or scab insect that burrows in the skins of sheep, is destroyed by sulphur; and we doubt not that lice on hogs and calves may be driven off by the same remedy. It is said to clear fruit trees of parasitic insects and fungi, either by filling with sulphur holes bored into their trunks, which are then plugged, or by putting it around their roots. We hope that "BROOMSEDGE" will try this remedy, and report the result.

PEAS, AND PORK-MAKING.

In the great corn-growing districts of the western States, corn is doubtless the best food that can be raised for fatting hogs, and that system of feeding best that is attended with least labor and outlay. Grinding or cooking food is of very questionable economy where corn is worth only ten to twenty-five cents per bushel, yet it is in such places that pork-raising is a *directly* profitable business; that is to say, it pays much better to convert corn into pork than to sell it off the farm, *without reckoning the value of the manure in the calculation.* This arises from the fact that the relative difference between the price of corn and pork is there much more in favor of the pork than in this and the older settled States, owing to the cheap rate, compared with value, at which pork can be sent to the eastern cities. In feeding hogs, however, with corn at fifty cents per bushel and pork at four dollars per hundred, we have to be careful and economical of *corn* rather than of *labor*, to make it pay. Grinding and cooking, or soaking in water for twelve hours or so, will well repay the extra labor and expense. It is, however, doubtful whether, taking no account of the manure, it is profitable to feed corn to hogs at fifty cents per bushel, and pork at four cents per pound. Many good farmers think it will not, and keep only sufficient hogs to eat up what would otherwise be wasted, making their pork in summer on sour milk, and finishing off with apples, small potatoes, pumpkins, and "nubbins," or immature corn, in addition to the milk. In this way the actual cost of pork-making is little more than the labor, and the profit considerable. But this system is necessarily limited, and what is required is a profitable plan for feeding hogs, &c., on a large scale, it being otherwise impossible to maintain our farms in a high degree of fertility; that is, we can not export a greater part of the hay, corn, &c., from a farm, and keep it in good heart — without, indeed, we purchase instead of making manure, which in many localities is probably the cheapest way. But, as a general rule, our farmers must keep more stock, make more pork, mutton, and beef, on their farms, before the maximum produce of the soil can be obtained, or rationally expected.

In a judicious system of farm management, we must judge of the economy of growing a certain crop, or feeding with a particular kind of produce, by its effects on other crops of equal or greater importance. Thus, on wheat-growing farms, we have to look not merely to the profit of growing one crop, or feeding, &c., alone, but also to the effect it has on the ultimate object — the production of wheat. And that system of farming is best which yields the most profit *as a whole*, even though actual loss is sustained by growing and feeding out some of the crops, &c. In fatting hogs, therefore, we have to consider what will be the best method to adopt, taking into account the expense at which the food used can be grown, the effect of its growth on the soil, the amount of pork it will produce, and the value of the manure made by its consumption. To determine these points satisfactorily, requires more knowledge than we at present possess; and a series of experiments are needed before we shall be much wiser. It is really known, however, that the principal object on a wheat farm should be the *accumulation of ammonia;* for it is impossible in any other way to increase the wheat crop, which on most soils increases or diminishes as ammonia is supplied or withheld as manure. The wheat plant not only consumes, but actually *destroys* ammonia, during its growth. Corn, barley, and oats, are supposed, from good reasons, to do the same; and therefore none of them is the crop which we should grow for the purpose of feeding out on the farm, with the object of obtaining ammonia for the wheat crop. But *peas* do not destroy ammonia to any extent in their growth, and contain four times as much nitrogen (the essential element of ammonia) as corn; so that not only is a crop of peas produced without much destruction of ammonia, but the manure made by hogs eating them would contain four times as much ammonia as that made by those eating corn,

and would therefore be four times as valuable as a manure for wheat. Foods, too, containing a high percentage of nitrogen are highly nutritious; and not only are they best adapted for supplying the wear and tear of animal tissues in working horses and cattle, but experiments prove that they will actually produce the most fat and butter, although these substances contain no nitrogen. Hence we may expect that, weight for weight, peas will make more pork, mutton, or beef, than corn, barley, or oats.

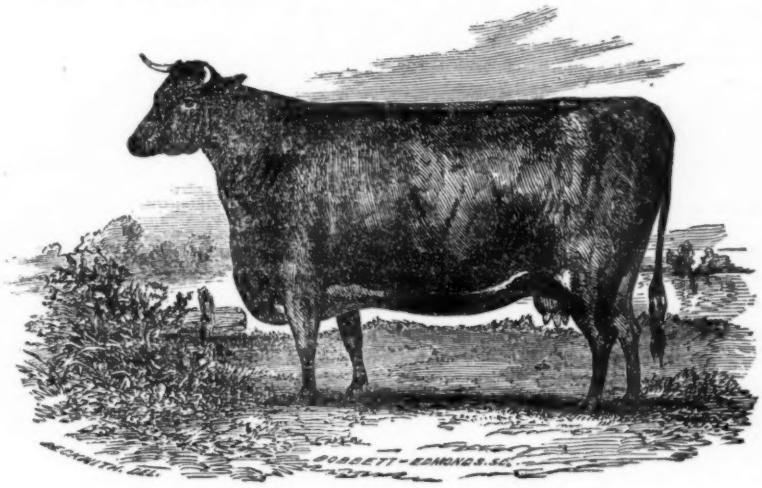
Raising a crop of peas is attended with much less labor than a crop of corn, it is a first rate preparative for a wheat crop, and is off the land in good time for preparing it for wheat sowing. The principal objection to growing peas in Western New York, is the destructiveness of the "pea bug;" but if we grow peas as here advocated, for feeding hogs, this difficulty is removed, from the fact that the bug does little injury to the pea till late in the fall, or winter, and in feeding them to hogs they may be given as soon as harvested, and may be all eaten and the hogs ready to butcher before cold weather sets in and renders more food and attention necessary. Peas are first rate food for horses, cattle, and sheep; but for the horse especially they should be very dry, and therefore it is not desirable to feed them to him soon after cutting. So that, during the prevalence of the pea bug, the hog appears to be the best animal for feeding with peas, and answers every purpose. The pork or bacon from pea-fatted hogs is considered firmer and of altogether a superior quality. We would recommend that the peas be soaked in cold water from twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding to hogs.

In making these remarks, it is not intended to underrate our grand natural crop, maize. In many districts this is the best crop that can be grown for all purposes; yet on wheat farms, where the principal object is the growth of wheat, we would not grow corn for the purpose of feeding hogs—peas being a better crop, because produced at less expense to the soil, and affording the most valuable manure for the wheat crop.

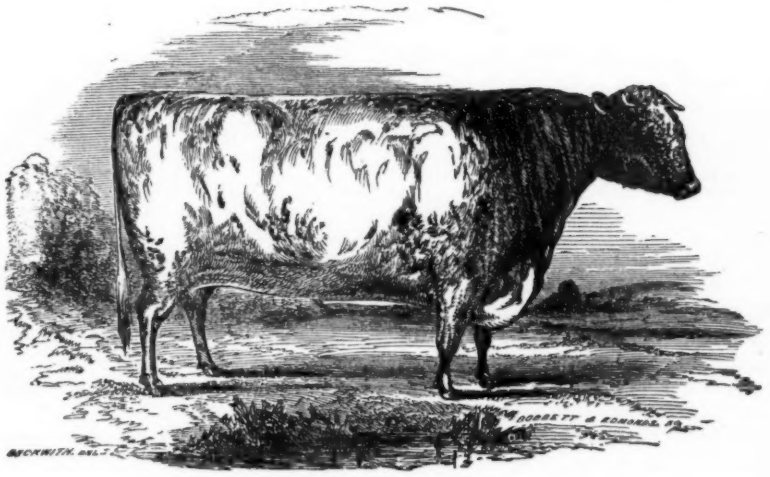
IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE IN THE WEST.

No country in the world is better adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep than our own great Western States, where land is not only plentiful and cheap, but of unequalled fertility, yielding rich natural grasses in great abundance. This undoubted fertility of the soil for grazing purposes, the fine dry climate, the cheapness of land, and the high price of labor, all point to stock-raising and wool-growing as the most profitable department of farm economy in the west. In no country can improved breeds of cattle be so readily and profitably introduced as in the new States of this Union. It is therefore gratifying to observe that our western brethren are making most praiseworthy efforts to improve their breeds of cattle, by importations from the Eastern States and Europe. Last spring a company of intelligent farmers was formed in the Sciota Valley, (Ohio,) for the purpose of importing cattle and improving their present stock, though it is now by no means inferior to any, common in the country. Two good judges were sent to England, in furtherance of the object, and it appears they have purchased and shipped for New York, twenty head of very fine cattle from the north of England, and also intend getting a first rate stallion. These cattle, it is said, will be exhibited in Cleveland, at the Ohio State Fair. The celebrated Short-Horn bull "Lamartine" has been hired by CALVIN FLETCHER, of Indiana, for the sum of $200 for one season. This, with "Earl Seaham," gives that State the two best Durham bulls in the country. The other day, likewise, we saw passing through this city two very fine young Short-Horn bulls from Col. SHERWOOD'S stock, in the possession of A. C. STEVENSON, Esq., of Monroe, Indiana, where we believe that gentleman has already a fine herd of cattle, into which however he wishes to infuse a little fresh blood. Mr. S.'s stock must be very fine indeed if these bulls do not improve it.

From these indications, and many others that might be mentioned, we believe the farmers of the great west are waking up to the fact that it is quite as easy to breed good animals as poor ones, and that the cost of food for the one is no more than for the other, while the difference in nett profit is such as to astonish the natives. The Durham, or Short-Horn, appears to be the most favorite breed, judging from the number and the price at which they are purchased.



AZALIA.



LORD ERYHOLM.

The accompanying cuts are good representations of this deservedly much esteemed breed of cattle. "Lord Eyrholme" obtained the first premium as the best two year-old Short-Horn bull, and "Azalia" as the best Short-Horn cow over three years old, at the New York State Fair in Rochester last year. They are owned by L. G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y.

The Durhams are generally admitted to be the best breed for rapid feeding and early maturity, being perfect at three years old. Their milking qualities are said to be good; but good fat-makers and milkers seldom go together. They require good, rich pasture, and proper attention in winter. If these are given, the breed can not be beaten for beef-making. A cross between a Short-Horn bull and a Native cow, gives a valuable breed for dairy purposes. Some, however, prefer a cross with the Devon. The Devon, too, is undoubtedly the best bull to use when working cattle are desired. It is likewise said that the Devons stand the winter better than the Durhams. But we must not draw comparisons, else we shall pull an old house on our heads.

THE ELEMENTS OF FERTILITY WORSE THAN WASTED.

The advantage, if not the necessity, of supplying ammonia or substances rich in nitrogen as manure to our wheat crop, is now universally admitted; and we will once again call attention to the great loss which the country sustains in the waste of ammoniacal manures in cities and villages, where they so often generate cholera and other pestilential diseases. All medical experience goes to prove that those organized substances, whether vegetable or animal, that most abound in nitrogen, evolve gases of the most malignant character, when they rot. No other cultivated vegetable, stored up in cities, has generated in its unexpected decay, so much pestilence as cabbage; and no other has so much nitrogen in its composition, nor so much sulphur and phosphorus. The gaseous compounds of these elementary bodies are now carrying death into thousands of families; but the careful study of these elements of pestilence and of human food, who will encourage? The good people of Rochester are now afflicted with cholera, and many have left the city in consequence, when they should have remained and helped to remove the cause of the malady. We have visited the premises where it has been most fatal, (in one block sixteen have died, as we are informed,) and the sources of the malaria are as plain as filthy, wet cellars, and abominable yards, sewers, and privies, can make them. The worst of plagues have been called into existence on board of ships; and pray, what but decaying vegetable and animal matter do ships ever contain to excite malignant fevers? The yellow fever, so fatal in southern cities, and the certain death to whites that spend a single night on some rice plantations, alike confirm the great truth of the organic origin of all pestilential diseases. If all the manure now wasted, and worse than wasted, in American and English cities, were properly deodorized, and applied to the land that needs it, how much sickness and suffering would be prevented! How many acres would produce three times more, for the benefit of all classes, than they now do!

To grow wheat and other crops on poor soils without manure, implies a prodigious waste of labor, for a part of which the consumers of crops in cities are taxed in enhanced prices; but in the end, both those that live in the country and such as dwell in cities, will be punished alike for the common wrong of impoverishing the earth. Producers and consumers must have a better knowledge of each other's wants and means; and instead of using the food of wheat plants to poison the denizens of cities, as is now witnessed in Rochester and Buffalo, all fecal matters must be carried back to the needy fields whence they were taken. From the city of Rochester go out into different sections of country, three canals, four or five railroads, and as many plankroads, for the cheap distribution of concentrated manure. With these advantages, why may not the average yield of wheat, within thirty miles of the city, be brought up to 33 bushels per acre? To achieve this result, and more than double the value of all the real estate in Rochester and Monroe county, requires but the application of a little common sense.

Condensed Correspondence.

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF WOOL PER SHEEP, IN EACH OF THE STATES.—I have noticed recently, in several periodicals, an article taken from the census of 1850, giving the number of sheep and the amount of wool in each of the States and Territories in the Union. From these data I have added another column, giving the average weight of fleece in each of the States and Territories. If you will have the goodness to add still another column, giving, so far as you can conveniently, the medium price at which wool has been sold the present season in the several States, putting down Vermont at 37½ cents, and let the whole appear in your valuable paper, the *Farmer*, you will doubtless subserve the wool-growing interest, and very much oblige a constant reader. DANIEL GOODYEAR.—*Hinesburgh, Vt.*

States and Territories.	*No. of Sheep.*	*Am't of Wool.*	*Weight of Fleece.*
Maine,	451,577	1,864,084	3 lbs. 0¼ oz.,
New Hampshire,	384,756	1,108,476	2 " 14 " and a fraction.
Vermont,	919,992	3,410,993	3 " 11½ " nearly.
Massachusetts,	188,651	585,136	3 " 1 " and a fraction.
Rhode Island,	44,296	129,692	2 " 14¼ " and a fraction.
Connecticut,	174,181	497,454	2 " 13¾ " nearly.
New York,	3,453,241	10,071,801	2 " 14¾ " nearly.
New Jersey,	160,488	375,396	2 " 5½ " and a fraction.
Pennsylvania,	1,822,357	4,481,570	2 " 7½ "
Delaware,	27,568	57,768	2 " 1¾ " and a fraction.
Maryland,	177,902	480,226	2 " 11 " and a fraction.
District of Columbia,	150	525	3 " 8 "
Virginia,	1,810,004	2,860,765	2 " 3 " nearly.
North Carolina,	595,249	970,738	1 " 10 " and a fraction.
South Carolina,	285,551	487,283	1 " 11¼ "
Georgia,	560,435	990,019	1 " 9½ " nearly.
Florida	23,311	23,247	1 " nearly.
Alabama,	371,580	657,118	1 " 12¼ " nearly.
Mississippi,	304,929	559,619	1 " 8 " and a fraction.
Louisiana,	110,333	199,897	1 " 13 " nearly.
Texas,	99,098	181,874	1 " 5 " and a fraction.
Arkansas,	91,256	182,595	2 " and a fraction.
Tennessee,	811,591	1,364,378	1 " 10¾ " and a fraction.
Kentucky,	1,102,121	2,297,403	2 " 1⅞ "
Ohio,	3,942,929	10,196,371	2 " 9½ "
Michigan,	746,435	2,043,283	2 " 12 " nearly.
Indiana,	1,122,493	2,610,287	2 " 5¾ " nearly.
Illinois,	894,043	2,150,113	2 " 6⅝ " and a fraction.
Missouri	756,309	1,615,869	2 " 2 " and a fraction.
Iowa,	149,960	373,398	2 " 6 " and a fraction.
Wisconsin,	124,892	253,963	2 " 0¾ " nearly.
California,	17,574	5,520	5 " and a fraction.
Minnesota,	80	85	1 " 1 "
Oregon,	13,880	29,686	1 " 15 " nearly.
Utah,	3,202	9,223	2 " 13 " and a fraction.
New Mexico,	377,271	32,901	1¾ " and a fraction.
	21,620,482	52,518,146	2 lbs. 7 oz., nearly.

We are sorry not to be able to comply with our correspondent's wish. It would be a somewhat difficult task to get the average price of wool in each of the States correctly, though could it be obtained it would, in conjunction with the column added in the above table, be exceedingly interesting. We presume Mr. GOODYEAR feels proud of his State, and wishes to contrast it with its sisters, for it appears at the head of the heap—yielding 3 lbs. 11½ oz. of wool to each sheep. Small as this weight appears, it is the highest average in the United States. The District of Columbia comes in second—averaging 3 lbs. 8 oz. There are but 150 sheep, however, and those probably in the possession of a few amateurs. Massachusetts is third—averaging 3 lbs. and 1 oz.; and Maine next—3 lbs. 0¼ oz. Thus it appears that there are but three States in the Union that reach an average of three pounds of wool per sheep. Iowa, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Utah, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New York, range in the order named from 2 lbs. 8 oz. to 2 lbs. 14¼ oz. Arkansas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, Virginia, Indiana, New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, range from 2 lbs. to 2 lbs. 7½ oz. Florida, Minnesóta, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Oregon, range from 1 lb. to 1 lb. 15 oz,

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT.—We have received from quite a number of esteemed correspondents, samples of the best kind of wheat raised in their different localities, and among them several new varieties. These we shall sow this fall, and shall be able to report another season. Some of the letters received we give below, which will be found interesting:

White Blue Stem.—As I am a friend of improvement, I will comply with your request in the December number of the twelfth volume of the *Farmer*, by sending you several heads of wheat. I am at a loss what variety to send, because I do not know what varieties you have, but I will send the best we have. The kind I send you we call the *White Blue Stem*. The first we had of it we cut in 1849, and it beats all the other kinds that we have. It generally looks poor in the fall and early in the spring; but after the weather gets warm, it outgrows all the other kinds for a while. It grows rather taller than most other kinds, but does not lodge soon. The straw is blue, if free from rust. The head looks slim, but it turns out well in threshing. The seed is full and white, if pure. The rust does not hurt it so soon as most other varieties. This year the grain does not look so bright as usual. The harvest has been later than usual, which we suppose is the reason of that. In a few cases there have been as high as forty and forty-five bushels to the acre raised in this valley. There is more of this wheat raised in this and the two adjoining townships, than of all the other varieties put together. I will also put some seed in the letter, so that if you have none, you can try it; and I wish you good success. CHRISTIAN L. HOLSINGER.—*Bedford Co., Pa.*

Australian Wheat.—Inclosed I send you a sample of the celebrated *Australian Wheat*. This is of my own raising, from seed that I had sent to me last fall from my native place, (Tetauket, Long Island.) I have about three acres, which, although sown nearly a month later than it should have been, (Sept. 30th,) will prove a fair crop. I intend to sow ten acres of it this fall, which I have reason to believe from what I have seen of it, will yield about thirty-five bushels per acre without any extra pains being taken with it. At least, I am confident that it will yield a third more per acre than any other kind of wheat now grown in the United States. I hope to be able to supply at least a part of those of my neighbors who are anxious to get the seed of it the coming year.

The wheat crop in this vicinity is very good this season, and is now nearly all harvested and secured, without a drop of rain. Other crops are somewhat retarded by drouth, but the rain to-day is reviving.

We have succeeded in raising some very beautiful flowers from those seeds you sent us. They attract the attention of passers by, who often inquire where we got the seed, to which we are always happy to answer, "They were presented us by the editors of the *Genesee Farmer*." D. D. TOOKER. —*Napoleon, Mich.*

Washington Wheat.—I herewith inclose you a sample of wheat, known here as the *Washington Wheat*, which agrees with the description of the *Australian Wheat* given in the *Genesee Farmer*. It has been very much admired by farmers in this neighborhood. We raised on one acre, accurately measured, and with nothing more than the ordinary barn-yard manure, forty-one and a half bushels of clean wheat, weighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel. Its flour-making properties were very much questioned; but if it is not left to stand till it becomes too ripe, and with a miller that understands his business, it will make as good bread as any other variety that is raised in this district. You will please, through the medium of your valuable paper, let us know whether it is the *Australian* or not. Some of the ears contain over a hundred grains; one reached 120. WM. W. PARKER. *Parkersville, Chester Co., Pa.*

I herewith inclose a sample of a variety of wheat that I obtained a few years ago from a man that moved from Columbiana county, Ohio, to this place at that time. It was from a crop grown on five acres of land, the entire yield of which he said was over two hundred bushels. The inclosed specimen is of the third crop raised since I procured the seed, sown the latter part of September, on spring wheat stubble land, and had but an indifferent chance. The marked phase of the variety appears to be tall, coarse straw, with long heads, well filled with small red grains. Yields well, weighs well, and makes very good flour.

This section of country is not considered capable of producing good crops of wheat, and therefore very little attention is paid to it. Cheese-making is the great business with farmers here; and the hundreds of tons sent out of the country is, in my opinion, exhausting those great elements of vege-

tation which we already need in greater abundance in order to produce good crops of wheat. EZRA HARRINGTON.—*Greene, Trumbull Co., Ohio.*

Herewith I send you three of the most approved varieties of wheat grown in this district. They are known here by the names of *Blue Stem, White Bearded,* and *Tennessee.*

The *Blue Stem* is rather late, but grows large, and is very productive. The straw is stiff and stands up well. As yet it is a sure crop, makes excellent flour, and commands the highest price of any variety known here.

The *White Bearded* is a rather early wheat of large growth, stands up well, and yields well. The grain is very sound and heavy, and makes excellent flour.

The *Tennessee* is a middling early wheat. Smooth, white chaff, rather weak straw. Not very productive, but makes excellent flour.

We have also the *Mediterranean, Golden Chaff, Red Chaff, Smooth* and *Velvet N. Y. Flint,* &c., but the three described are considered the best here. ROBERT FRAIZER.—*Danville, Ind.*

SOWING OATS WITH WHEAT.—A farmer residing in Grundy county, Illinois, having repeatedly tried the experiment of sowing oats with wheat as a protection from the severity of the winter, is fully satisfied that it will answer a good purpose. After his ground is prepared for the wheat, he first sows one bushel of oats per acre and then puts the usual quantity of wheat, and harrows them in together. He has this season three different pieces of wheat on the same ground, all prepared alike. On the first piece he sowed with the wheat one bushel of oats per acre; on the second, half a bushel; and on the third, no oats at all. The same kind and quantity of wheat was sown on each. The first piece is good, without any chess. The second piece is a middling crop, with a little chess. The third piece is nearly all chess, and not worth harvesting.

A subscriber to the *Farmer* here has this season tried the experiment of sprinkling his onion beds with brine, made by adding salt to water till it would swim an egg, and then to one part of the brine put two parts of water. This mixture will kill all the grass without injuring the onion plants, thereby saving much labor. HENRY WATKINS.—*Reed's Grove, Ill.*

The fact stated by our correspondent is of much value, and the practice of sowing a few oats with winter wheat on soils on which it is apt to winter-kill, should be more generally adopted. The oats kill out in the winter, and afford protection and manure to the wheat plant.

The mixture of salt and water, though it might have answered to a charm in this particular instance, should be used with caution; for we are constantly informed of experiments with salt where the whole crop was destroyed.

SOAKING CORN IN A SOLUTION OF HARTSHORN.—Reading, in the April number of the *Farmer*, that soaking corn in a solution of hartshorn was attended with great benefit, I was induced to try it. I put two ounces of hartshorn to a peck of corn, and soaked it six hours, planting it immediately afterwards, and rolling it in plaster as I planted. I also planted corn in the same field, rolling it in plaster without soaking in the hartshorn; and there is no difference in the corn. I also read that salt on potatoes was good. I tried it, and it proved fatal. A SUBSCRIBER.—*Starke county, Ohio.*

At the time we received the above communication, Mr. BIGELOW, of Orleans county, N. Y., was in our office, and said that he and many farmers of that neighborhood had used the solution of hartshorn for corn, just as did our friend, *with the most beneficial results*—the corn soaked was at least a foot higher than that not soaked in the hartshorn, other things being equal.

It is known that ammonia, or hartshorn, has a very stimulating effect on corn, and indeed on all vegetables; but we can hardly see how it is possible that the small quantity which corn would imbibe by soaking in such a weak solution, could have a *fertilizing* effect on the plant. If it does any good, it must be in strengthening the germinating principle, and giving the plant a good start, so that it can afterwards better help itself. If any others of our readers have tried it, we should like to hear the result.

Horticultural Department.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

DEATH OF A. J. DOWNING.

By one of those terrible accidents that redden the pages of our daily history with human blood, this gifted and estimable man has been cut down, in the very prime of life, and in the morning of his influence and usefulness.

Of all the records of recklessness, this burning of the steamer *Henry Clay* will be recollected as one of the most painfully aggravated and inexcusable. That for the sake of a paltry strife, seventy or eighty human beings should be hurried into eternity, in broad day light, on the peaceful waters of the Hudson and within a rod of the land, is truly a most excruciating thought. If sympathy can afford any consolation to the mourning relatives of those who so suddenly perished, surely they have it. But what is sympathy? What can the world say or do, to assuage the grief of the lonely widows, the orphaned children, the desolate fathers, brothers, and sisters, whose loved ones have fallen victims to this sad disaster? Ah! very little indeed!

The loss of Mr. DOWNING is no common one. It is felt, by all who knew him and who appreciated his talents and labors, as a national calamity. As a contemporary has truly said, "There is no man whom the country could so ill afford to lose, or whose services can so little be replaced, as those of Mr. DOWNING." He was a man of shining talents and the most varied accomplishments. As a pomologist, his works are looked upon as the standard American authority, both at home and abroad. He was familiar with horticulture in all its branches, both in theory and practice. In landscape gardening and rural architecture he had no equal in this country. Besides, he was a polished scholar, and a graceful and effective writer. He had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the country, and the wants of the country people. Country life was his study: how its industry might be expanded and improved — how it might be refined and elevated — how its comforts and pleasures might be multiplied. How natue and art might best be united in beautifying the country home, and making it expressive of the social life, as it should be, of the American people, was his great theme — his great object. How devotedly and successfully he pursued it, is well known — the face of the country proclaims it. Its improved architecture, its orchards, and its gardens, everywhere speak of his teachings — of the knowledge and the taste he has disseminated, and the influence he has exerted upon the hearts and minds of his countymen. But he is gone. His labors are ended. His life was a short one, but active and useful, and we trust prepared him for a glorious eternal paradise.

Reader, while we mingle our sorrows for the deceased, and our sympathies with his afflicted relations and friends, let us cherish his memory, and honor it by studying anew his writings and teachings, and carrying them into practice. His death is a solemn and impressive admonition that life is uncertain. But we must not despond nor be discouraged, but go forward manfully and perform the work allotted us, "while it is yet day."

Nearly all the Horticultural Societies in the country have passed resolutions of respect for the character of Mr. DOWNING and sympathy with his family, and the Massachusetts Society has invited the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER to deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. We are glad to learn this. The selection of Mr. WILDER is the best that could be made. No man is more competent to discharge this sad duty than he, not only because of a long and intimate friendship that has existed between him and the deceased, but because he is himself one of the most able and zealous

advocates of rural improvement in the United States, and every way competent to appreciate and pronounce upon the character of Mr. DOWNING and such services as he has rendered. We wish he could be persuaded to perform a like duty at Rochester. Western New York should be foremost in every mark of honor and respect to the character of Mr. DOWNING, for he was a native of our State. He always took pleasure in alluding to our natural advantages and our progress, and nowhere has his labors been of greater practical utility.

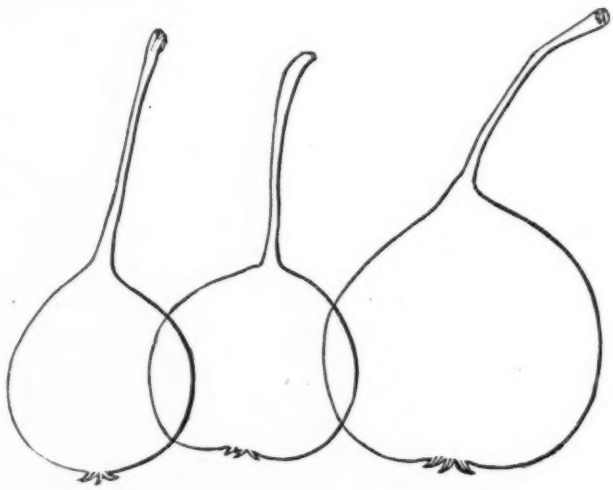
THE ROSE-COLORED WEIGELIA. (WEIGELIA ROSEA.)

THIS new and beautiful shrub, introduced from China, by Mr. FORTUNE, proves to be a most valuable acquisition. It proves perfectly hardy at Rochester, having stood the past severe winter entirely unharmed, and bloomed profusely in the month of May. The plants were young, too, only one season's growth from cuttings. The flowers are in shape similar to the foxglove, of a beautiful deep rosy crimson, changing to a blush. The later and earlier expanded flowers produce a fine contrast, which is one of the charms of this elegant shrub worthy of note. It makes a pretty spreading bush, in foliage resembling a syringa. It is propagated easily from cuttings of the young wood, or from layers. Mr. HOVEY, in his Magazine, says that it has blossomed well in his grounds, and that "small plants standing in a cold, damp locality, did not have so much as a single shoot injured." We recommend it in the smallest collections. The following is FORTUNE'S account of its discovery:

"When I first discovered this beautiful plant it was growing in a Mandarin's garden, in the island of Chusan, and literally loaded with fine rose-colored flowers, which hung in graceful bunches from the axils of the leaves and the ends of the branches. The garden, which was an excellent specimen of the peculiar style so much admired by the Chinese in the north, was often visited by the officers of the regiment who were quartered at Tinghae, and was generally called the Grotto, on account of the pretty rock-work with which it was ornamented. Every one saw and admired the beautiful Weigelia, which was also a great favorite with the old gentleman to whom the place belonged. I immediately marked it as one of the finest plants of Northern China, and determined to send plants of it home in every ship until I should hear of its safe arrival."

EARLY SUMMER PEARS.

The pear is really the most interesting fruit grown; and we are not at all surprised that those who devote much attention to its culture should in time become so deeply interested in it—so zealous and enthusiastic on the subject—as to appear, to the indifferent, who think that "a pear is only a pear," quite beside themselves. It is one of the richest fruits we cultivate, and so varied in its form, size, coloring, texture, and perfume, that all tastes can be suited. The tree, too, is so beautiful in its growth, so varied in its habit, in its foliage, in the color of its bark, and in many minor particulars, that a dozen specimens of as many varieties furnish material enough for a delightful study. We are now so rich in varieties, that we can have pears ten months in the year—from the middle of July until the first of May. Up to the present time, (Aug. 10,) six varieties have ripened in our grounds, and it may be interesting to some and profitable to others to have a description and some account of them. They are not all first rate—perhaps not second rate—not more than two of them, perhaps, could be recommended for general culture, or to the proprietor of a small garden, in our locality at least; but in certain localities, or under certain circumstances, the worst of them might be valuable and well worthy of culture.

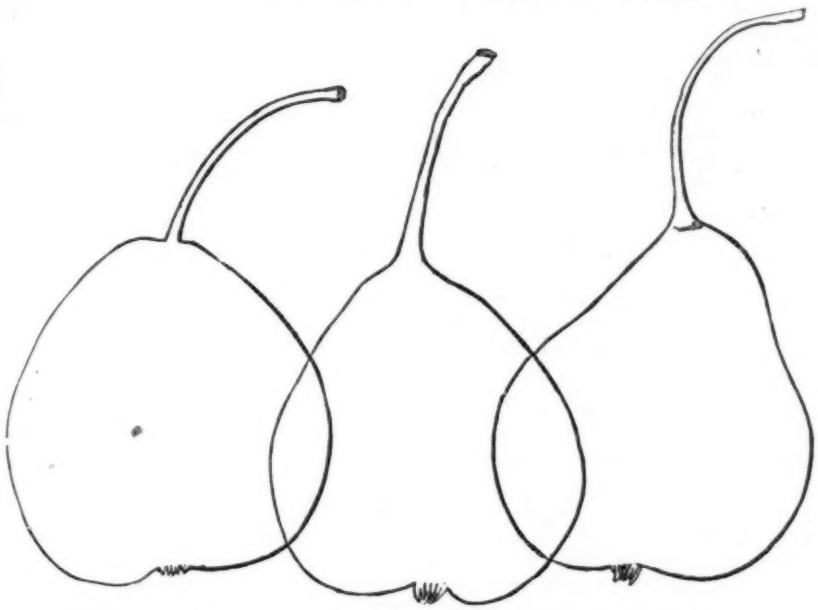


AMIRE JOANNET. LITTLE MUSK. MUSCAT ROBERT.

Amire Joannet. (*St. John's, Early Sugar, &c.*)—*Fruit* small, varying from obovate to pyriform, regular, tapering to the stalk, which is long, straight and stiff, inserted without any cavity. *Calyx* open, large, not sunk. *Skin* greenish yellow, becoming lemon yellow at maturity. *Flesh* breaking, juicy, musky, and sweet. *Tree* upright, and of vigorous growth. *Young shoots* olive colored, with minute gray dots. *Leaves* large, roundish, flat, glossy, and rich, slightly toothed, and on very long and large petioles. Tree very productive, and succeeds well both on pear and quince stock. It is well worthy of a place in large gardens, not merely on account of its earliness, but because the tree is very beautiful, with its large, glistening foliage, and beautiful, bright, little, miniature pears. Ripens here from middle to last of July. This season it commenced to ripen on the 20th.

Little Musk. (*Little Muscat, Petit Muscat, Primitive, &c., &c.*)—There is scarcely

a day of difference here between the ripening of this and the preceding, and very little difference in the quality. *Fruit* small, about an inch in diameter, regular, turbinate or top-shaped, tapering to the stalk, which is an inch to an inch and a half long. *Calyx* large, open, in a very slight depression. *Skin* greenish yellow in the shade, streaked and mottled with dull red in the sun, and sprinkled with yellow dots. *Flesh* yellowish, breaking, sweet, and juicy, with a pleasant musky flavor. *Tree* is an upright, fine, pyramidal grower, moderately stout. *Young shoots* glossy, of a reddish brown, with gray dots. *Leaves* small, oval, folded. *Petioles* reddish, long, and slender. Productive — bears in profuse clusters. We have this season seen upwards of thirty pears, good specimens and all ripe, on a single branch exactly twelve inches long.



DOYENNE D'ETE. MADELAINE. SKINLESS.

Muscat Robert. (*Gros St. Jean, &c.*) — We described this pear in Volume 11, page 218, but bring it forward now to make up a small group that ripen within a short period. *Fruit* rather small, very regular, top-shaped, tapering to the base of the stalk, which is about one and a half inches long, and fleshy at the base. *Calyx* open, in a very slight depression. *Skin* greenish yellow, becoming a pale lemon yellow at maturity, and delicately marbled with red on the side next the sun. *Flesh* white, breaking, juicy, very sweet, musky, and pleasant. Ripe from 1st to 10th of August. The *tree* is remarkably distinct and very beautiful, erect and vigorous in growth, with yellowish wood, in winter quite golden. *Leaves* large, flat, glossy, and pale yellowish green. Very productive. Makes a beautiful pyramidal or dwarf tree on the quince.

Doyenne d' Ete. (*Summer Doyenne.*) — We gave a full account and description of this excellent and beautiful variety at page 217 of last year's volume. We introduce it now, in this group, for the purpose of saying that no variety yet cultivated, and ripening at the same time, equals it. Beautiful, melting, juicy, and delicious. Ripens better on the tree than any other variety we know of, but is richer if picked a few days before maturity. The tree is vigorous and handsome, bearing regular and most abundant

crops. Ripe here this season on the 20th of July, and lasting till 10th of August. It is one of those varieties that succeed particularly well on the quince; but is so prolific, that unless pretty closely pruned every year, it will soon become enfeebled.

MADELAINE. (*Citron des Carmes.*)—This is one of the best known and most generally cultivated of all our early pears. *Fruit* medium size, quite uniform. *Stalk* varying from one to two inches long, moderately stout. *Calyx* small, closed, in a shallow, somewhat wrinkled basin. *Skin* pale greenish yellow, with a few small reddish dots on the sunny side. *Flesh* white, melting, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored. Ripens here from 1st to 10th of August. *Tree* a vigorous and rapid grower both on pear and quince. *Shoots* long, dark olive. *Leaves* large, glossy, dark, slightly waved on the edges. Bears young and abundantly. Like the *Doyenne d'Ete*, although possessing great natural vigor, it bears so profusely on the quince that it requires close pruning to sustain its vigor.

SKINLESS. (*Sanspeau.*)—*Fruit* medium size, pyriform, largest near the base, but slightly contracted at the eye. *Stalk* long and slender, with a fleshy projection at the base. *Calyx* closed, and set in a shallow, furrowed basin. *Skin* thin, smooth, greenish yellow; cheek brown, with reddish dots. *Flesh* half melting, sweet, delicate, and finely flavored. Does not last long. *Tree* an upright, free grower, with slender, reddish brown shoots, and flat, glossy, wavy leaves, on long, slender footstalks. Bears regular and abundant crops, and fruit always fair. Ripens here about 1st of August.

THE POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

ON the 13th of the present month, this body assembles in Philadelphia. This will be its fourth session. The first was held in New York, in 1848, and the second in 1849, in the same place. The third was held in Cincinnati, in 1850, and was comparatively a failure, owing to the nonattendance of eastern and northern delegates, and a local misunderstanding in regard to the preliminary arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention. Four years have thus elapsed since the organization of the institution, and we may reasonably expect to see brought forward during the approaching session, some of the results anticipated by its originators. Committees were appointed in all the fruit-growing States of the Union, to collect information on everything concerning fruits and fruit-culture in their respective localities, and to arrange the same in the form of reports, to be laid before the Convention. We trust these committees have not been idle, but are prepared to present such an array of useful facts and statistics, in regard to the great business of fruit growing, as has never before been collected in this country. The last four years have been a period of wonderful activity in this department of industry. Never before were so many fruit trees planted in so short a time in this country, nor certainly in any other. Never before were so many persons actively and zealously making inquiries and investigations on the subject—in testing varieties, modes of propagation and culture, soils and manures, and the various theories and practices suggested by writers, and by the active imaginations of the most energetic, original, and inventive cultivators in the world. With all this we can not but anticipate a rich and varied fund of information, that will aid in clearing up some matters that are yet imperfectly understood, and give a fresh and healthy impetus to the art of fruit culture.

One thing we must take the liberty of suggesting to the committees, and that is, to exclude from their reports all extraneous or irrelevant materials, all common-place or general facts, all discussion of settled points, or descriptions of well known objects. Give all the information in your power in regard to your own localities, and your own, actual, downright experience. State the facts as briefly as possible, without an array of

words to give it importance, but in fact robbing it of its value. What the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Maryland will wish to hear reported from Western New York, is that certain varieties succeed well and certain other varieties do not—that certain soils, modes of propagation and culture, give such and such results; and we in return, will expect similar information from them. We allude to this matter, because we know something of reports heretofore presented. We hope, too, that the same spirit will be manifested in the discussions. Whatever we may have occasion to say there, should be pointed and brief; for the time of a large body of working men, many of whom will be from a great distance, will be too valuable to be trifled with. The discussions at best are not so valuable or reliable as they might be; we look to the reports, carefully prepared and analyzed, as of much more importance.

One thing has always been very badly managed by these conventions, and that is the publication of their proceedings. The two New York meetings entrusted their transactions to the American Institute, and they were not permitted to see the light of day for full six months, and then not half the members were served with copies. The Cincinnati meeting did not manage much better. The proceedings were tardy in appearing, and were not remarkable for their accuracy when they did. With all this experience we do not doubt but that the Convention of 1852 will take such steps in the outstart as will secure a full, correct, and reliable report of all its proceedings published and placed in the hands of all its members without the least delay. Thus only will they be of any value, or awaken any interest in the community.

There will be, undoubtedly, a grand display of fruits. The later peaches of New Jersey and Delaware will be in perfection, and will be a most interesting item. The pears around Boston, we are glad to learn are unusually abundant and fine this season, and we anticipate in them a sight worth seeing. In Western New York our pear crop is perhaps the only thing in the way of fruits of which we can make any respectable show. We bespeak from all parts of the country a large attendance. Whatever good may otherwise result from it, that of making men, engaged in the same pursuit, acquainted with each other, and forming them as it were into a sort of brotherhood, will certainly not be least important.

The death of Mr. Downing, who was chairman of the General Fruit Committee, and one of the originators and master spirits of the organization, will throw its dark shadow over the meeting. Hundreds, like ourselves, but a week or two ago were in full expectation of meeting him there, of having the pleasure of his company, and of being instructed by the information he was collecting and preparing to impart. We understand that the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder will deliver the eulogy on Mr. Downing's life and character, before the Convention. It will be a most timely and appropriate proceeding.

The Crescent Seedling Strawberry.—A very remarkable variety of strawberry, bearing this name, and said to have been originated in New Orleans, is just now noticed in the papers, and one nurseryman advertises them at $2 per plant. Our friend, R. G. Pardee, Esq., of Palmyra, describes it in the Rural New Yorker, as producing "a constant and abundant supply of large, high flavored, conical, dark red strawberries, from January to August inclusive, at the end of which time the old plants die out, and a few runners strike with which to renew the bed." The *Picayune* says "it bears *every day*, (!) and is in much request all over the country, Mr. Lawrence having obtained them himself by a happy system of *grafting* (!) *and crossing*." Mr. Pardee has not had this variety bear yet, nor has any one else in the north that we have heard of. We therefore advise people to keep cool until it has been well tested. The Alpine humbug has not yet been forgotten, and we very much apprehend that the "Crescent"

may disappoint expectation in the same way. It is not wonderful that in the climate of New Orleans any strawberry under good culture and management should bear from January to August. Growth is so rapid, that young runners get into a bearing state before the old ones are exhausted. Give us the climate of New Orleans, and we will produce *Hovey's Seedlings* and *Burr's New Pine*, and all the rest of them, seven months in the year; but it can not so well be done at the north.

RHUBARB.—We have received from Mr. B. P. CAHOON, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, two stalks of Rhubarb, each eighteen inches long, seven in circumference, and weighing together four pounds.

GENESEE VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—DEATH OF A. J. DOWNING.—At a special meeting of the Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee, held in the city of Rochester, Aug. 12, 1852, the President, on calling the meeting to order, stated that he had called the members together at the suggestion of others, and in accordance with his own feelings, to express in some suitable manner the feelings of the members in regard to the sudden and melancholy death of A. J. DOWNING, who had been for many years an honorary member of this Society.

The Secretary being absent, JAS. VICK, JR., was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion of M. G. WARNER, a committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The President appointed M. G. WARNER, JAMES H. WATTS, H. E. HOOKER, GEO. ELLWANGER, and A. FROST.

The committee, through their chairman, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the death of A. J. DOWNING American Horticulture has lost its noble and gifted standard bearer, and society one of its most amiable, accomplished, and useful members—who has done more than any other to awaken among the American people an appreciation of their country's resources, and to cultivate and diffuse a love for the beautiful in nature and art—whose writings, brilliant and powerful in style, and truly American in sentiment, have given us a Horticultural Literature which commands the admiration of the world,—therefore,

Resolved, That we regard his loss as one of the greatest that could in this day befall the American people in the death of any one man—that we deeply sympathize with his afflicted friends and relatives, truly "mourning with those who mourn" for the loved and lost.

Resolved, That though Mr. DOWNING is no more, and his voice is hushed in death, yet he still speaketh—his works will live after him, and his influence be felt while correct taste has a disciple or a home in the earth.

Resolved, That we recommend the Horticultural Societies of this country to take some united action to testify in a suitable manner their regard for the memory of Mr. DOWNING; and that a committee of three be appointed, to correspond with other Societies on the subject.

P. BARRY, L. WETHERELL, and JAMES H. WATTS, were appointed a committee in accordance with the resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the various horticultural papers, with a request to publish the same, and a copy thereof be forwarded by the President of the Society to the family of the deceased.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the Pomological Congress to meet in Philadelphia on the 13th of September:

J. J. THOMAS,	JAMES VICK, JR.,	R. G. PARDEE,	GEO. CHERRY,
P. BARRY,	JAMES H. WATTS,	JOSEPH FROST,	GEO. ELLWANGER,
A. FROST,	ZERA BURR,	H. E. HOOKER,	H. P. NORTON.

In consequence of the meeting of the Pomological Congress in Philadelphia, on the 13th of September, the exhibition of the Genesee Valley Society was postponed until the 24th and 25th of September.

JAMES VICK, JR., *Secretary.* P. BARRY, *President.*

Ladies' Department.

MALOPE GRANDIFLORA.

FOREST FLOWERS.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE BACK-WOODS OF CANADA."

While you recommend to the attention of the daughters of your subscribers the cultivation of the flowers of the green-house and parterre, be pleased to speak a few words in behalf of the natives of the soil—I mean the lovely Wild Flowers—both as regards their cultivation and delineation on paper. I am a great admirer of the indigenous flowers of the forest, and it is with a feeling strongly allied to regret, that I see them fading away from the face of the earth. Many families, containing blossoms of the greatest beauty and fragrance are fast disappearing before the destructive agency of the chopper's axe, fire, and the plow. They flee from the face of man and are lost, like the aborigines of the country, and the place that knew them once, now knows them no more. I look for the lovely children of the forest, those flowers that first attracted my attention, but they have passed away, and I seek them in vain—another race of plants has filled their place. Man has altered the face of the soil—the mighty giants of the forest are gone, and the lowly shrub, the lovely flower, the ferns and mosses, that flourished beneath their shade, have departed with them. The ripening fields of grain, the stately plantations of Indian corn, with the coarser herbage of the potato and turnep, grasses and clover, have usurped their places—a new race of wild plants, suited to the new condition of the soil springs up, to dispute the possession of the ground with the foreign usurper. Where now are the lillies of the woods, the lovely and fragrant Pyrolas, the Blood-root, the delicate sweet scented Mitchella repens, the spotless Monotropa, with Orchis of many colors, and a thousand other lovely flowers? Not on the newly cleared ground, where the forest once stood, may we now hope to find them; we must re-enter the woods, their forest home—they die exposed to the fierce glare of the Canadian summer sun.

I cannot help regretting that none of our Botanical Societies have made any effort to preserve correct representations of these rare but evanescent beauties of the woods, by encouraging to any extent the pursuit of *botanical* flower painting among the amateur artists of the Colony. Pursh has given a few in his Flora, Burton has many more, but still there are a vast number that find no place in any published work. Neither has there been sufficient attention paid to the correct delineation of form, or exact shade of color, to make them as attractive as they might be, and thereby increasing their value.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are doubtless many young and accomplished females who have been transplanted to America—many, too, among the natives of the U. S. and British America who would be glad to exercise this delightful talent amid the solitudes of the back woods, stimulated by the hope of acquiring fame, or a remuneration for time so employed. How valuable could a Canadian Flora, thus illustrated be made, provided that the subjects were faithfully delineated, with close attention to botanical structure, form and color. Have we any Canadian Flora devoted entirely to the vegetable productions of Upper and Lower Canada?

If I have trespassed too long upon your valuable time, pray forgive. If you think it would prove acceptable to your readers, (the ladies I assure you sometimes read the *Genesee Farmer* as well as their husbands and brothers,) I will from time to time send you a few scraps from my "Forest Gleanings"—about wild flowers and other matters connected with Canadian Natural History.—*Oaklands, Rice Lake Plains, C. W.*

Send us the promised Scraps from your "Forest Gleanings," by all means.—Ed.

Malope Grandiflora.—This flower, a correct drawing of which we give on the preceding page, is one of the finest annuals that now beautify our garden. It belongs to the mallow family, several members of which are to be found in our fields and on the road-side. We shall preserve the seed for the benefit of the lovers of fine flowers.

Editor's Table.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Below we publish all the agricultural Fairs to be held this fall that have come to our knowledge.

STATE FAIRS.

New York, at Utica,	Sept.	7, 8, 9, 10
Ohio, at Cleveland,	"	15, 16, 17
Michigan, at Detroit,	"	22, 23, 24
Canada West, at Toronto,	"	21, 22, 23, 24
Vermont, at Rutland,	"	1, 2, 3
Pennsylvania, at Lancaster,	Oct.	20, 21, 22
New Hampshire, at Meredith Bridge,	"	6, 7, 8
Indiana, at Indianapolis,	"	19, 20, 21
New Brunswick, at Fredericton,	"	5 to 9
Wisconsin, at Milwaukie,	"	6, 7, 8
Georgia,	"	18 to 23
Maryland, at Baltimore,	"	26, 27, 28, 29
American Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia,	"	13
American Institute, at New York,	"	5
" Exhib. of Stock,	"	19, 20, 21
Rhode Island Society of Improvement, at Providence,	Sept.	15, 16, 17
New England Society for Improvement of Poultry, at Boston,	"	7, 8, 9, 10

COUNTY FAIRS.

Saratoga, at Mechanicsville,	Sept.	15, 16, 17
Rensselaer, at Troy,	"	22, 23, 24
Clinton, at Keeseville,	"	22, 23, 24
Essex,	"	20, 21, 22
Suffolk, at Huntingdon,	"	22
Otsego, at Morris,	"	22, 23
Jefferson, at Watertown,	"	16, 17
Cortland,	"	15, 16
Greene, at Cairo,	"	21, 22
Columbia, at Chatham 4 Corners,	"	29, 30
Madison, at Eaton,	"	22, 23
Wayne, at Wolcott,	"	21, 22
do. at Palmyra,	"	28, 29
Rensselaer, at Troy,	"	22, 23, 24
Herkimer, at Herkimer,	"	28, 29
Ontario, at Canandaigua,		29, 30
Monroe, at Rochester,	"	29, 30
Wyoming, at Warsaw,	"	22, 23
Orange, at Middletown,	"	29, 30
Oswego, at Fulton,	"	29, 30
Onondaga, at Syracuse,	"	22, 23
Chemung, at Horse Heads,	"	29, 30
Chenango, at Norwich,	"	29, 30
Orleans, at Albion,	"	23, 24
St. Lawrence, at Canton,	"	15, 16
Seneca, at Waterloo,	"	30, 31
Genesee,	Oct.	6, 7
Cayuga, at Auburn,	"	6, 7
Putnam, at Carmel,	"	5, 6
Richmond,	"	17
Dutchess, at Washington Hollow,	"	5, 6
Westchester, at White Plains,	"	6, 7, 8

TOWN FAIRS.

East Bloomfield,	Sept.	22
Brookfield, Madison county,	"	29, 30
Cape Vincent, Jefferson county,	"	15
Bristol, Ontario Co., at Bristol Center,	"	16

FINE CUCUMBERS.—Some friend sent us in the spring four cucumber seeds, which were represented as being very fine, only one of which grew. On this vine we now have a fine show, the cucumbers when fit to pick averaging fourteen inches in length and nine in circumference. They appear to be very similar to a variety we have seen in England, but of which we had not been able to procure seed.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The State Fair for the present year will be held at Utica, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of September. Persons may become members of the society by the payment of $1, which will admit himself and family to the exhibition during the continuance of the show. Single tickets, admitting one person, once, 12½ cents. Members of the society will be admitted to the grounds on Wednesday, the 8th, and on Thursday the grounds will be open to the public, and continue open two days.

Exhibitors must become members of the society, and have their articles and animals entered on the Secretary's books on or before Monday, the 6th September, and all articles and animals, except horses, must be brought into the enclosure as early as Tuesday noon, in order that they may be suitably arranged. Horses will be received early Wednesday morning, but must be entered previously. The Secretary desires all entries forwarded to him previous to the 4th of September, that he may be able to print a full Catalogue previous to the Exhibition.

Forage and water will be furnished for stock free of charge, and grain for pigs and poultry.

Persons desiring accommodations for stock will have provision made on application to JOHN BUTTERFIELD, of Utica. Mr. B. will also take charge of all articles directed to his care, and provide for their delivery at the Show Ground, if notice is given and provision made for the expenses.

A QUICK AND PLEASANT TRIP.—On the morning of the 19th ult., we left home at 6 o'clock in the morning, took a seat in the cars of the Niagara Falls Rail Road at half past six, and a few minutes after seven found ourselves very pleasantly located at the breakfast-table of our friend, H. P. NORTON, of Brockport—enjoyed a very pleasant visit with Mr. N. and his amiable and intelligent wife, examined his fine garden, admired the beautiful flowers and well kept trees, feasted on his delicious summer pears, looked at Mrs. N.'s excellent currant wine, (only looked of course)—visited the model peach and pear orchards of AUSTIN PINNEY, of Clarkson, to see which are well worth a trip to Clarkson, and returned and wrote this article, before half past ten; thus having crowded about forty miles of travel and a week's enjoyment into four hours. We live very fast in these railroad times.

☞ In the *Horticulturist* for August we find the leading article on the destruction of the Ailanthus, on account of its real and supposed bad qualities. It is the last number issued before Mr. Downing's death, and this was perhaps the last article written by him, and has been read by his friends with a peculiar and mournful interest. In it we find the following remarkable paragraph, which with a little superstition we may imagine to be prophetic of his own untimely end:

"We may take the opportunity to *preach a funeral sermon over its remains* that shall not, like so many *funeral sermons*, be a *bath of oblivion-waters* to wash out all memory of its vices. For if the Tartar is not laid violent hands upon, and kept under close watch, even after the *spirit has gone out* of the old trunk, and *the* CORONER *is satisfied that he has come to a violent end*—lo we shall have him upon us tenfold in the shape of suckers innumerable."

Oregon.—Oregon is destined to become one of the greatest States of this Union. We think there is more intelligence and public spirit in Oregon, in proportion to the population, than in any other State or Territory. We receive orders for books and papers by almost every arrival, in exchange for which we have have had some of the product of the territory—several interesting little bags of gold dust. We have over fifty subscribers at Salem, Marion Co., and large clubs at Lexington, Rainer, Oregon City, and other offices. Large numbers of fruit trees have been sent out from the Rochester Nurseries. Success to the farmers of the Pacific.

Multicaul Rye.—Those who have inquired for the Multicaul Rye are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Bigelow. Having procured some for the purpose, we will furnish our distant friends who may apply with small quantities through the mail.

Advertisements, to secure insertion in the Farmer, must be received as early as the 10th of the previous month, and be of such a character as to be of interest to farmers. We publish no other. Terms—$2.00 for every hundred words, each insertion, *paid in advance.*

Inquiries and Answers.

Ground Moles.—I noticed in the July number of the *Farmer* an inquiry respecting the best method of destroying moles. The mole is a great scourge at the west, and annually destroys vast quantities of corn, and no remedy I have ever tried is entirely effectual. The plan that is adopted by many farmers, is to dissolve arsenic and soak corn in the solution, and drop it in the hill; but this is not always effectual. Another plan is to run a furrow between the rows. But I go patiently to work and stamp down all the roads, and watch them; and if a person is still, they will soon commence digging, when it is an easy job to catch them. The best time for this is in the morning, at noon, and at evening, and directly after a shower. I have often caught three or four in a day, without losing much time. If farmers would give a small reward for every mole caught on their premises, I think it would be an excellent way of getting rid of them. I know of some who have adopted this plan with complete success. J. W. Lewis.—*Huntsville, Ind.*

There is much difference of opinion as to whether moles do harm or good. We are inclined to think that they do both. That they destroy a great many insects and grubs which are injurious to the crops, is certain; while at the same time they injure the plants by biting off the roots, &c., in making their interminable network of burrows. We have supposed they did not trouble our farmers so much as our correspondents state. There can be no doubt that they may be easily destroyed, *if it is desirable.* A trap could be made and placed in their burrows, which they traverse very frequently, rarely appearing on the surface. Or they may be poisoned by placing some worms in a vessel with carbonate of barytes, or arsenic, and letting them remain a few hours, afterwards placing a few of them in the burrows, and giving a fresh supply as soon as taken away. This plan has been often tried, and effectually destroys them.

The Wheat Weevil.—Our wheat the present season has been injured by an insect. On examining the heads of wheat affected, a number of small maggots of a yellow color will be found preying on the grain, and in some heads it will be nearly all destroyed. Most of our farmers call this the weevil, but some say it is the effects of the Hessian fly. Can you give us any light? G. S.—*Canandaigua, N. Y.*

While attending the trial of Reapers at Geneva, we noticed that the wheat upon which the reapers were testing their powers was very much injured by the wheat fly, and as it became a matter of conversation among the many their congregated, we noticed that it was generally attributed to the weevil. As our correspondent requests, we will endeavor to throw a little light on the subject.

The *Wheat Weevil* is a beetle, and does its mischief in the granary. The female depostits her eggs upon wheat in granaries, and the young larvæ immediately burrows into the grain, of which it eats the interior. It is sometimes very abundant in old granaries. Perhaps the best way to destroy them is to starve them out by putting no wheat in the place infested by them for one season, and in the mean time make extraordinary exertions to ferret them out by cleaning, whitewashing, &c.

The *Hessian Fly* deposits her eggs on the young shoots of fall wheat in October. The worms, which are hatched in a few days, descend to the lower part of the stem near the earth, where they become changed into grubs having the appearance of flax seed, where they remain during the winter, destroying the plant by sucking its juices.

The *Wheat Fly* is the insect that does the mischief of which our correspondent complains.—They have somewhat the appearance of the musquito, of a yellow color, with clear wings. They are seen in June, when the wheat is in flower, and the eggs are deposited during the evening, in the scales of the chaff. The maggots are of a yellow or brownish color, and eat the young seed as it is formed. The maggots fall to the ground to change into chrysales, and come forth again the next summer. Lime and ashes at the rate of half a bushel each, sown on the grain as soon as they make their appearance, has been recommended, and may be of advantage, though we have had no experience in its use. After an invasion of these insects, burn the stubble, if possible, plow deep, and sow no wheat on the same field for two seasons

HORTICULTURAL.

(Hamilton, Carlisle.) Weeping Willows.—Take off cuttings in the winter or early in spring; bury them till the ground is ready for planting. The cuttings may be one or two feet long, and of any thickness from one to three inches in diameter, but of young wood not over three years growth. Keep the ground clean about them, and at the end of the first season you will have a tree five or six feet high. If several shoots start from the cuttings, remove all but one, and that the strongest.

(J. R., Mayville, N. Y.) Fruit Room.—A circulation of air under the floor is not necessary, only let the location be a dry one.

(L. B., Freedom, Ohio.) Strawberries.—The strawberry you describe as making no runners, and bearing till frost comes, is the *Bush Alpine*, a most useful sort for the kitchen garden, worthy of much more attention than it receives.

(R. L. G., South Edmeston, N. Y.) Peach Trees.—Your trees were probably injured by the hard winter, or it may be that the worm had been operating on them. You cut them too low.

Apple and Pear Cuttings.—The experiment is not worthy of attention.

Soaking Seeds in Pepper.—You can not in this way give any particular flavor to fruits.

(A. B., Sharon.) Walnuts.—You can either graft or bud the English on the black walnut or butternut. Budding can be done in July, using the small buds at the base of the shoots. Grafting must be done late, as the walnuts are late in commencing to grow. Cut the scions in winter.

Quince Stocks.—Mr. Thomas, in the new edition of his work, recommends the *Angers Quince* as a stock.

(H. A., East Bethany, N. Y.) The Custard Apple, or Papaw.—We formerly propagated this tree and kept it for sale, but there was so little demand for it that we have dropped it. It is a beautiful tree, and the fruit is pleasant to some people's taste. It flourishes in any good soil, such as we plant other fruit trees in. It grows along the wayside in Ohio, in great quantities. We noticed it particularly abundant along the Little Miami Railroad.

Persimmon, or Date Plum.—This fruit is hardly worth cultivating in New York. We have eaten them from the tree in Maryland, in the winter, after they had been frozen, when we relished them very much.

EMERY & COMPANY'S

RETAIL PRICE LIST of Horse Powers, Threshers, Separators, Saw Mills, Feed Mills, Fanning Mills, &c., &c., manufactured by themselves, and delivered on board any conveyances at Albany, N. Y., or at any place in the United States, by the addition of freight:

Emery's Patent Changable Power, Thresher, Separator, and Bands complete, for 2 Horses,	$150
" " " 1 Horse,	120
Emery's Improved Wide Rack & Pinion, with Thresher, Separator, and Bands, for 2 Horses,	120
" " " 1 Horse,	95
Common or Wheeler Rack & Pinion Power, Thresher, Separator, and Bands, for 2 Horses,	135
" " " 1 Horse,	110
If sold separately, the following prices are charged:	
Emery's Changeable R. R. Horse Power, for 2 Horses,	110
" " " " 1 Horse,	80
Emery's Wide Rack and Pinion Power, for 2 Horses,	90
" " " " 1 Horse,	60
Common or Wheeler Rack & Pinion Power, 2 Horses,	95
" " " " 1 Horse,	75
Thresher with cylinder 26 inches long, 14½ in diameter, together with Separator and Fixtures,	85
Fanning Mills with pulleys for Band,	$26, 28, 30
Portable Circular Saw Mill, 24 inch saw filed and sett, for sawing railroad wood, slitting fencing, &c.,	35
Upright or Felloe Saw for Wheelrights,	40
Churning attachment for driving one or two churns at a time of barrel size, except churns,	12
Sett Bands, Wrenches, Oil Can, and Extras,	5
Cross Cut Saw arrangements for butting and cutting off logs, including saw, guides and connections for use,	12
Feed Mill, cast iron plates,	35
French Burr Stone Mill for Grinding, 18 inch diameter,	100
" " " " 20 "	125
Power Corn Sheller, for 1 or 2 Horses,	35 to 50

Terms—Cash, or approved notes or acceptancies with interest, payable within four months in Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, as may best suit the purchaser.

All articles warranted made of good materials, and to operate as represented, or may be returned within three months at the expense of manufacturers for home transportation, and purchase money refunded—the purchaser being his own judge in each case. For further particulars, see previous advertisements, or address the subscribers. Liberal deduction to dealers. Local Agents wanted to sell and put the above in operation. EMERY & CO.,

June, 1852. 369 & 371 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ELLWANGER & BARRY desire to call the attention of nurserymen, dealers, and planters, to the immense stock of trees now on their grounds, embracing Fruit Trees of every description, viz:

STANDARD APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, &c., on free stocks, for orchards, vigorous and well formed.

DWARF AND PYRAMIDAL PEAR TREES, on quince stocks. About 100,000, embracing every fine variety that can be so worked, two year old trees, low branched, vigorous and beautiful.

DWARF AND PYRAMIDAL CHERRIES, on Mahaleb stocks. Fine one, two, and three years old trees, well branched and finely formed.

DWARF APPLE TREES, on Paradise and Doucain stocks. Beautiful two year old trees, with heads, for immediate bearing—besides vigorous yearlings.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Large Lancashire sorts. Strong plants for immediate bearing.

CURRANTS.—Including the *Cherry, Victoria, White Grape*, and many other new and fine sorts. See our catalogue.

RASPBERRIES.—The new *Large fruited Monthly, Fastolf*, &c., &c. A complete collection of all desirable varieties.

GRAPES.—Hardy, native sorts—*Isabella, Catawba, Clinton*, &c.—strong two and three year old vines. Thirty varieties of Foreign Grapes, for vineries—strong, thrifty plants, in pots.

STRAWBERRIES of all desirable varieties, and all other fruits cultivated.

RHUBARB.—Genuine *Myatt's Victoria, Myatt's Linæus, Mitchell's Royal Albert, Downing's Colossal*, and hybrids of the above, of our own raising from seed, quite equal to any of them.

The entire fruit department is under our own personal supervision. The best quality of stocks is used, and the most scrupulous attention given to ensure accuracy. We flatter ourselves that no nursery collection can offer a stronger guarantee to purchasers, in this respect. The stock is all grown on new, fresh soil, and is healthy, well matured, and hardy. We ask purchasers to examine it.

ORNAMENTAL.—Large trees, for streets, parks, &c., such as *Horse Chestnuts, Silver Maples, Sugar Maples, Snowy Abeles, Mountain Ash, Elms*, and *Tulip Trees*, in large quantities, cheap.

RARE ORNAMENTAL LAWN TREES—embracing the most novel, remarkable, and beautiful trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, that can be grown in our climate. For particulars we must refer to the descriptive catalogue.

ROSES.—One of the richest collections in the country, including the newest and best European varieties, selected by us in person, last summer.

BULBOUS ROOTS—imported annually from Holland.

DAHLIAS.—The new English and French prize sorts of 1851, besides fine older ones.

All articles packed in the best manner, and forwarded to any part of the United States, Canada, or California.

Orders strictly complied with in every particular.

The following catalogues are sent *gratis* to all who apply and enclose stamps to cover postage, which must be prepaid:

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3. A Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, and bedding plants.

No. 4. A Wholesale Catalogue, for nurserymen and others who wish to purchase largely.

Postage on Nos. 1 and 2—500 miles or under, 3 cts.; 500 to 1500 miles, 6 cts. Postage on Nos. 3 and 4—500 miles or under, 1 cent; 500 to 1500 miles, 2 cts.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., Sept., 1852.

Fruit Trees and Seedling Stocks for Sale.

20,000 one year old Cherry stocks. Fine and strong.
15,000 do. Plum do. do. do.
with a few thousand two year old Apple, Plum, and Cherry seedlings.

Also, a general assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach trees. The stock of Apple trees is particularly fine, and embraces all the leading varieties, such as Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Northern Spy, and others in large quantities.

Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment, and trees delivered at the steamboat landing at Hudson, or at the depot of Hudson River or Hudson and Berkshire railroad

E. G. STUDLEY.

Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.—9-1t*

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT, & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

OUR nursery grounds, among the largest and most extensive in the country, are now covered with a most beautiful stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubbery, Roses, Green-house Plants, &c. We therefore invite particular attention to our stock of trees, which can not be excelled in size, thriftiness, and beauty, by those of any other establishment in the Union. Nurserymen, Amateurs, Orchardists, and Venders, are earnestly invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

APPLES.—We have a very extensive assortment of all the very best varieties in cultivation, both Dwarf and Standard.

PEARS.—Our stock of Standards and Dwarfs is much better than heretofore; and we invite competition, as none finer can be produced. We have also a few dwarfs five years old, filled with fruit spurs, and which have borne freely the past two years, (and now with a full crop,) that we will supply to those persons desiring fine fruit-bearing trees.

CHERRIES—Both Standard and Dwarf, of all the newest and finest sorts, which can not be excelled for beauty and thriftiness.

PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, CURRANTS, (including the *Victoria* and *Cherry*,) and ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, of all the best leading sorts.

OUR ORNAMENTAL TREES are of fine form and luxuriant growth, and require only to be seen to be admired.

EVERGREENS.—A fine assortment of *Norway* and *Balsam Firs, Spruces*, &c.

PŒONIES.—A splendid assortment of both tree and herbaceous varieties.

DAHLIAS.—Over 150 choice selected kinds, at 25 cents for whole roots.

ROSES.—One of the largest stocks in the country, of all the leading varieties, being about 10,000 plants.

BULBOUS ROOTS.—A splendid assortment, just imported from Holland, of best double *Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus*, &c., &c.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—A large collection of the choicest and newest kinds, including the new *Heliotropes Reptans*, &c., *Lantana Ewingii, Hoyas, Imperialis, Bella, Bidwelliana*, &c.

FUCHSIAS in 50 varieties, including *Spectabilis, Elisa Millies, Sir John Fastolf, Serratifolia, Prince of Orange, Carolina, Pearl of England*, &c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—A full assortment of all the best standard kinds in the country. Of the *New Dwarf and Daisy* varieties we have everything new and rare, including 30 of the very best sorts.

VERBENAS.—A splendid collection of 50 varieties, including *Hovey's New Seedlings.*

STRAWBERRIES.—All the best varieties, including the 8 new Cincinnati sorts, one of which took the $100 premium.

HEDGE PLANTS.—*Buck Thorn, Privet, Red Cedar*, and *Osage Orange.*

SEEDLING STOCKS.—Nurserymen and others can be supplied with Apple, Pear, French Quince, Mahaleb, Doucain, and Paradise stocks, by giving us notice in due time.

Our Catalogues, with full descriptions and prices, will be forwarded to every post-paid applicant enclosing one letter stamp, if under 500 miles, and three stamps if over that distance.—9-2t. THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT, & CO.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

RIVER BANK NURSERY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SHEPPARD & CHERRY, PROPRIETORS,

NOW offer to furnish nursery stock generally, of as good quality, and at as low rates, as can be obtained elsewhere.

FRUITS of all the leading varieties, both standard and dwarf, of Apples, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, &c., &c. Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Grapes—*Isabella, Catawba, Clinton*, &c.

Also 100,000 apple stocks, for root grafting. 20,000 Cherry stocks, root pruned.

All orders accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference, and all letters of inquiry post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

From the connection of Mr. Sheppard for a number o years with the following establishments, all of which sustain the highest reputation, viz: A. J. Downing and A. Saul, Newburgh, N. Y.; Wm. Reid, Elizabethtown, N. J.; and Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; the proprietors flatter themselves that their knowledge of the great variety of tastes and wants of planters generally, will enable them to guarantee ample satisfaction to all favoring them with their patronage. [9-2t.]

C. J. RYAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE ROCHESTER AND CHARLOTTE PLANK-ROAD NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.,

OFFER for sale, as follows, at moderate prices:

10,000 Apple trees, from five to eight feet high, four years old. All the principal early and late sorts. Also, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees—all thrifty and in good order for transplanting.

20,000 Raspberries, including all the popular market varieties.

5,000 Isabella Grape vines, three years old, propagated from cuttings, not from layers—will bear fruit at once.

1,500 Apricot trees—large and thrifty—full of fruit buds.

50,000 Cherry seedlings, (Black Mazzard,) in fine order. They will all bud next year.

25 distinct varieties of Strawberries, among them the principal productive and high flavored sorts.

10,000 Rhubarb Roots. Downing's Colossal, Giant, and Myatt's Victoria.

100,000 Giant Asparagus roots, two and three years old.—Every family ought to have a bed of this delicious vegetable of the easiest culture.

Sea Kale and Horse Radish.

Hedge Plants, such as Privet, Osage Orange, and Buckthorn, one and two years old.

Our Ornamental trees are straight and handsome. All the most desirable varieties under cultivation.

Shrubs, Running and Shrubby Roses, Ornamental Vines, &c., &c., cultivated largely, and will be sold low.

☞ Our nursery land is principally a mellow, sandy loam, which furnishes our trees with tufts of fibres, and gives them a decided advantage over trees cultivated in stiff clay or wet land, which generally produces long, bare roots, without fibres.

All orders addressed to us, as above, will be promptly attended to.

See our General Descriptive and Annual Catalogues, which will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants.

☞ The extensive pear, peach, cherry, and apple orchards connected with these nurseries, give them facilities which are seldom equalled in the propagation of nursery stock. All our scions and buds are cut from bearing trees; and if there is a possibility of having fruit trees accurate to name and description, we have every facility for doing so.

September, 1852.—9-2t.

Prices of Manures.

Peruvian Guano, 2¼ to 2⅝ cts. per lb.

Improved Superphosphate of Lime, (Mapes,) 2⅛ cts. per pound.

Superphosphate of Lime, (Extra No. 1, Duburgh's,) 2⅛ cts. per lb.

Bone dust, when taken in equal quantities, $2.25 per bbl.

Bone sawings, separately, $2,50 per bbl.

Wood's Renovating Salts, 1 cent per lb.

Sugar-House Bone Black, $3 per hhd.

Potash, 3½ to 4 cts. per lb.

Charcoal, pulverized, $1 per bbl.

Sulphuric acid, 2½ to 2⅝ cts. per lb.

Plaster of Paris, $1 to $1.25 per bbl.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff street, New York. LONGETT & GRIFFING.

September, 1852.—9-2t.

Field Seeds.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—very superior. The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price, $4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

BUCKWHEAT, of the best kinds in market.

RUTA BAGA, or Swedish Turnep Seed. The Purple Top and other superior varieties.

TURNEP SEED—Large White Flat, Long White, Red Top Flat, Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, and other improved kinds for the field or garden. A. B. ALLEN & CO.,

June, 1852.—6-tf. 189 & 191 Water st., New York.

Northern N. Y. Live Stock Insurance Company, Plattsburgh, N. Y. For terms, please apply to agents of the Company.

Fruit Trees, Seedlings, &c.

T. C. MAXWELL, & CO.,

GENEVA, N. Y.

ENCOURAGED by the generous patronage heretofore received, and by a *soil, climate*, and position peculiarly favorable to the growth of *healthy* trees, we have so enlarged our stock of nursery articles that we are now enabled to offer great inducements to all who may wish to purchase either at wholesale or retail. We have between five and eight hundred thousand trees in the different stages of growth, which have been propagated with the strictest care as to *merit* and *genuineness* of varieties.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to, and trees securely packed and delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat.

Of large trees we offer, this fall, the following, viz:

60,000 Apple trees. Best varieties for market or family orchards.
30,000 Cherry trees. Very thrifty and handsome.
6,000 Pear trees. Standards. Healthy and large.
20,000 do. Dwarfs, on true Angers Quince, one and two years old.
10,000 Peach trees. Very nice.
4,000 Plum trees. Five to seven feet high—best sorts.
2,000 Apricot trees. Mostly Dubois' Early Golden.
2,000 Grape vines. Mostly Isabella.
10,000 Evergreens. Balsam Fir, Cedars, Norway Spruce, &c., &c.
5,000 Mountain Ash. Large and fine. *Very cheap.*
8,000 Horse Chestnut. Large and handsome.
40,000 Cherry seedlings. Very nice.
20,000 Apple do. Two years old.
25,000 Buckthorn seedlings. Very nice for hedges.

Also, Hybrid Perpetual, Climbing, and Moss Roses, Shrubs, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Particular attention is called to our large stock of the following fruits, viz:

APPLES.—Wagener, Tompkins Co. King, Northern Spy, Primate.

PEARS.—Vergalieu, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Glout Morceau.

CHERRIES.—Great Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Bauman's May, Early Purple Guigne.

APRICOTS.—Dubois' Early Golden, Moorpark.

Geneva, Sept., 1852. T. C. MAXWELL & CO.

The best Railroad Horse Power, Thresher, AND SEPARATOR (or riddle) in use, is made and sold by the subscribers, at Central Bridge, Schoharie Co., N. Y. We have made some valuable improvements this season, (for which a patent has been applied for,) which makes it superior to anything of the kind in use, as was fully established at the late trial of agricultural implements at Geneva, where it was placed in competition with several others, among which was Emery & Co.'s of Albany. We threshed at that trial more than one-half as fast with two horses, as was done with the best eight-horse lever power there.

Our price, delivered at the canal or railroad, is, for Horse Power and Machine, $150 three months without interest, or $140 cash.

These machines are warranted to suit the purchaser, or he can return the machine and have his money (if paid) refunded.

They are for sale by J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, and by J. S. & W. C. Prouty, Geneva, N. Y.

Sept., 1852.—9-1t* G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.

French Zinc Paint.

THIS new and beautiful article of Paint is now offered to the trade and public, ground in prepared linseed oil, for the first time in this country. It has been used successfully in France for the last five years, where it has superseded white Lead as a paint.

The French Zinc when properly prepared and used, makes the most brilliant and durable white in use, and is entirely free from all poisonous qualities.

The French Zinc is not more expensive than white lead, and is prepared in such a manner that it requires no farther preparation for use, than to thin it with Turpentine or raw Oil to the consistency of white lead paint.

The French Zinc is very much whiter, and has a better body, than the New Jersey Zinc.

The French Zinc is offered dry, and prepared as above, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Manufacturer's Depot, No. 17 Buffalo st., Rochester, N. Y.

July, 1852, M. F. REYNOLDS.

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

Bickford & Huffman, Macedon, Wayne Co. N. Y.

THE above celebrated Machine has, during the past year, been more extensively introduced than any year previous, and what is most gratifying to the manufacturers, they have given most unqualified satisfaction. Double the usual quantity has been sold during the past year, mostly of nine tubes, without supplying the demand for them.

After several years experience, with our present increased facilities for their manufacture, together with some additional improvements in their construction, they are now offered to the public with increased confidence in their superiority over all other Grain Drills now in use. The grain is distributed by the means of a cylinder operated by different sized geer wheels for the purpose of distributing the quantity desired. We are manufacturing them with the drill tubes differently arranged, some with two parallel rows, the front row being seven inches forward of the back row, sowing the rows seven inches apart, thereby facilitating the passage of the drill tubes among stones and clods. Others are arranged in one row, eight inches apart; or we will manufacture them to order with the tubes arranged any distance apart required. Those ordering drills will please be particular and mention the kind they prefer. Of the great number sold, not *one* has been returned, although each is warranted to sow all kinds of grain with accuracy and satisfactory to the purchaser, and to be made in a workmanlike manner. Subject to this warrant, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, with a full conviction that they will be fully satisfied, on a fair trial, of the merits of this useful implement.

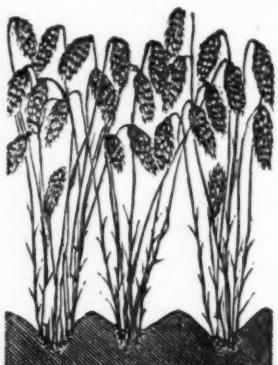
Orders for drills should be sent in early, directed to us, or to

DANIEL SUPPLE, Dundee, N. Y.;
ALFRED HALE, Alloway, N. Y.;
H. W. LEVANWAY, Lock Berlin, N. Y.;
C. L. MARSHALL, Sparta, N. Y.;
AMOS WILLITS, Aurora, N. Y.;
JOHN KING, Genoa, N. Y.;
JOHN C. HALL, Hornersville, N. Y.;
McLALLEN & HESLER, Trumansburg, N. Y.;
Col. J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. Y.;
WATERMAN & JACKSON, Vienna, N. Y.;
JAMES H. GLASS, Genesco, N. Y.;
DAVID VER VALIN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;
J. H. BUTTERFIELD, Utica, Mich.;
B. B. DEXTER, Batavia, Ill.;
A BNER WING, Geneva, Wis.

Price of Drills—$65 for seven tube Drills; $75 for nine tube Drills, delivered at the Canal or Railroad.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN.



SEYMOUR'S GRAIN DRILL.

THIS machine proves to be better adapted to the purpose for which a Grain Drill is wanted, than any other now in use. It is not only capable of sowing wheat, but all grain and seeds, from peas, corn, and cotton, to grass and clover seeds, either *broadcast or in drills;* and fine fertilizers, such as lime, plaster, guano, poudrette, bone-dust, &c., may be mixed with the grain if desired. These may all be sown broadcast with the same machine.

This machine is manufactured and for sale at East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., at the shop of P. Seymour. Also, at the shop of C. Seymour, York, Livingston County, and for sale by E. D. HALLOCK, No. 50 State street, Rochester, N. Y. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine at either of the above places. All orders promptly attended to.

C. H. SEYMOUR,
Sept., 1850. East Bloomfield, N. Y.

$1000 CHALLENGE.

I OFFER to place one thousand dollars cash in the hands of a party chosen, against one thousand to be paid into the hands of the same party by any manufacturer of Threshers in the United States, if a machine can be found that will thresh and clean fit for market or seed, with the aid of *only two horses*, 100 bushels of wheat and rye in less time than I can with my "Excelsior Wrought Iron Cylindrical Thresher and Cleaner." The grain to be thoroughly threshed, without white caps, or broken, and the straw delivered long enough to stack, and free from chaff. The winner to receive the $2000 with both machines and powers. For circulars, address Joseph G. Gilbert, 216 Pearl street, New York.

Gilbert's Patent Portable Excelsior Wrought Iron Thresher and Cleaner will thresh and clean grain fit for market at the rate of one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per minute, with two horses.

Urmy's Patent Railroad Power is the most durable and the cheapers power to be obtained.

Urmy's Double-geared Lever Power, for 2 to 8 horses.

Urmy's Patent Cornstalk Cutter and Grinder.

Urmy's Patent Seed Drill. Over 2000 of these machines have been sold, and have given general satisfaction.—County rights for sale for $100 and upwards, and castings furnished to manufacture at cost prices. Profits 100 per cent. For particulars, address, post paid,

J. G. GILBERT,
August, 1852.—8-1t*$2. 216 Pearl street, New York.

Valuable Virginia Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale between 700 and 800 acres of land, handsomely located in Prince George county, Va., lying immediately on Chipoaks creek, adjoining Lower Brandon plantation on the south, 25 miles from Petersburg. About 200 acres are cleared, and the balance tolerably well timbered with oak and pine. The cleared land was marled several years ago, and 1000 bushels of marl with 1500 bushels of lime have been recently applied to it.

The improvements are, a good brick house with five rooms, (from which there is a beautiful prospect of James river,) a kitchen, stable, smoke-house, a barn with stationary horse-power attached, and a well of good water. The buildings are within 300 yards of the main landing, where vessels load with produce, wood, &c., and unload lime at 7 cts. per bushel. Marl abounds on the opposite side of the creek. The whole tract is well watered by springs and brooks, that run through fine meadow lands, a part of which are cleared.

I will sell it entire, or in parcels to suit purchasers, as it can be advantageously divided into four farms. If not sold privately (of which due notice will be given) before the 30th day of September next, I will sell it upon the premises, on that day, at public auction, without reserve.

Persons wishing to view the property will leave the Richmond and Norfolk boat at Lower Brandon Wharf, on James River, three miles from the property; or I will give any information to those addressing me (post-paid) at Cabin Point P. O., Surry County, Va.

August 1852.—8-2t. E. T. FETTER.

Improved Stock.

CATTLE of the Durham, Devon, Hereford, Alderney, and Ayrshire breeds.

SHEEP of the Native and French Merino, Saxony, South Down, and Cotswold.

PIGS of the Lincoln, Suffolk, and Berkshire breeds.

From our long experience as breeders and dealers in the above kinds of stock, and our excellent situation for purchasing and shipping, we think we can do as good justice to orders, as any other house in the United States.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
April 1, 1852—tf. 189 and 191 Water st., New York.

Great Sale of Superior Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle.

THE subscriber will offer for sale his entire herd of choice Short-Horns, comprising 50 head, young and old, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 13th of October, 1852, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his farm, 2½ miles from the city of Troy; reserving to himself one bid on 5 cows and heifers and one bull, say six head in all, and these to be pointed out previous to the commencement of the sale. This bid will be made public when the six animals are brought to the stand for sale. Should any gentlemen advance on the single bid made by the proprietor, the highest bidder will be entitled to the animal. It is proper to say, the severe drouth in this vicinity reducing the hay crop one half, has decided the proprietor to make this sale at the time named, instead of next June, which he had purposed to do.

The well established reputation of this herd in this Union, and in Canada, and the splendid herd it has measurably sprung from, viz: the famed herd of that eminent English breeder, the late Thomas Bates, Esq., renders it hardly necessary to comment upon its superior merits. It may not however be inappropriate to remark, that the establishment of this herd was commenced in 1838, and that the most careful attention has since been paid to its breeding, and that it now contains mostly all the reserved stock of two former public sales. Since 1840, the proprietor has imported from the late Mr. Bates, and his friends and late tenants the Messrs. Bell's, 7 head of Short-Horns. And besides these, he has now on the passage across the Atlantic, shipped 21st June, on board the packet ship Kossuth, Capt. Jas. B. Bell, a superior yearling roan bull, having many crosses of the famed Duchess bulls of Mr. Bates. Including this latter animal and the two beautiful red roan 3 year old heifers which came out from England last September, "Yarm Lass" and "Yorkshire Countess" and the beautiful heifer calf of the latter animal, got in England by the Duchess bull "5th Duke of York," there will be 14 head of this imported stock, and its immediate descendents. There has been sold from this herd but 3 heifers from these importations, and these cows were sold at $300 each. All the young bulls bred from these cows, except those now offered for sale, have also been sold at private sale, at $300 each, most of them while quite young.

Besides these 14 head of high bred animals, the noble premium cow "Esterville 3d," bred by E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Albany, and her equally fine 2 year old, red and white heifer bred by me, got by the Bates bull "Meteor," and 3 of the famed milking Willey tribe, the same tribe of cows as the heifer "Ruby," sold by me to Mr. S. P. Chapman, of Madison county, and which cow was awarded the first premium by the N. Y. State Ag. Society, for producing the largest quantity of butter in ten days in June and ten days in August, on grass pasture only, being a fraction over 40 lbs. in those 20 days. There are other valuable tribes in the herd, as the printed catalogue will show.

The catalogue will be ready for distribution about the 1st of August, and will exhibit richness of pedigrees rarely to be met with, showing the descent of the most of the animals from the best animals on record in the English herd book. Having received an invitation from H. Strafford, last winter, to forward a list of the pedigrees of my herd, to be inserted in the forthcoming volumes of the English herd book of which Mr. Strafford is now the editor, several pedigrees were sent to him of the animals here offered for sale, and will appear in said book. Gentlemen are invited to examine the herd at any time.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums up to $300, and 9 and 18 months on all sums over $300, for approved paper, with interest, payable at some bank in this State.

Troy, N. Y., August, 1852.—8-3t. GEO. VAIL.

Albany Tile Works,

No. 60 Lancaster St., West of Medical College.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and is prepared to furnish to Agriculturists, Horse-Shoe and Sole Tile, for land drainage, of the most approved patterns. They are over 1 foot in length, 2¾ to 4½ inches calibre, from $12 to $18 per 1000 pieces—being the cheapest and most durable article used. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. [4-6t] JOHN GOTT, Jr.

Mansfield's Clover Seed Hulling and Cleaning Machine

WAS awarded, at the Ohio State Fairs 1850 and 1851, the first premiums, Diploma and Silver Medal. Warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 40 bushels seed per day, or from two to five bushels per hour. Cash price of machine $95. Manufactured and for sale by M. H. MANSFIELD,

August, 1852.—8-2t* Ashland, Ohio.

The Water Cure Journal.

A NEW VOLUME commences with the present July number. Published monthly. Illustrated with engravings exhibiting the structure, anatomy, and physiology of the human body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a complete Family Guide in all diseases.

Terms.—Only One Dollar a Year, in advance. Please address, post paid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

A few brief Editorial Notices may be acceptable to those unacquainted with the Journal. We copy:

From the New York Tribune.

"The Water Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straight-forward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the law of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats."

From the Fountain Journal.

"Every man, woman, and child, who loves health, who desires happiness, its direct result, who wants to 'live while it does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts."

From the New York Evening Post.

"The Water Cure Journal.—This is, unquestionably, the most popular health Journal in the world."

This Hydropathic Journal now enters upon its Fourteenth Volume, with a circulation of Fifty Thousand Copies. The ablest medical writers are among its contributors, and all subjects relating to the Laws of Life, Health, and Happiness, may be found in its pages. Now is the time to subscribe. [8-2t]

Hallock's Agricultural Warehouse,

No. 50. State St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE Subscriber, late from the Agricultural Works, Warehouse, and Seed Store of Messrs. Emery & Co., Albany, (where he has been engaged for the past six years,) has been induced to establish an Agency for the sale of their justly celebrated Premium Horse Powers, Threshers, Separators, &c., in Rochester. Particular attention will be paid to selling and putting up the Horse Powers, and other fixtures for threshing, &c. A thorough knowledge of these machines enables him to put them up more satisfactorily than has been done heretofore. Price and terms same as at Albany, transportation added.

He will keep for sale, Emery's Seed Planters, the best in use; Circular and Cross Cut Saw Mills, Feed Mills, Corn Stalk and Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Churning fixtures, &c., adapted to the Power.

Also, Reapers, Mowing Machines, Grain Drills, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Fan Mills, and agricultural and horticultural implements generally. He will be prepared to furnish dealers with Dunn and Taylor's well known Scythes; also, Manure, Straw, and Hay Forks, Snaths, Rifles, and other haying tools, at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail.

Particular attention is called to A NEW PLOW, which is believed to be the best cast-iron Plow ever offered, and which is warranted to do better work, with less expense of team than any plow heretofore sold in Rochester, while the price is less than for any other equally well finished.

The "uniform one-price, cash system" will be adopted, with the prices as low as the cost of articles and just compensation for labor and time will allow. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine the stock of Machines and Implements,—and are assured no effort shall be wanting to meet promptly the wants of a discriminating public. E. D. HALLOCK.

July, 1852.

Emery & Co.'s Improved Horse Powers, Threshers, and Seperators.

THE undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Emery's new Patent Improved Horse-Powers, Threshers, and Separators, in the city of New York. The State Agricultural Warehouse is the only depot where this superior Power can be had.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,

7-4t State Ag. Warehouse, 25 Cliff st., New York.

Prices of Agricultural Products at the Principal Markets in the United States. — Aug. 30, 1852.

	New York.	Boston.	Rochester.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Philadelphia.
Beef, per 100 lbs.	$7.00 a 9.00	a $7.25	$5.50 a 6.00	$6.00 a 6.50		
do mess, per bbl.	14.00 17.50	17.00 18.00	10.00 10.50	8.00 10.00		$18.00 a 19.00
Pork, per 100 lbs.			7.00 7.50	5.00		
do mess, per bbl.	18.50 19.87½	20.00 24.00	16.00 19.00	16.50 17.00	$20.00	19.75 20.00
Lard, per lb.	11¼ 12½	12 13	9 10	7 9	10 a 11	11¼ 12¼
Butter, do	12 18	15 28	12¼ 14	11 13	10 14	12 14
Cheese, do	6 6¼	7 8½	6 7	5 8	6	
Flour, per bbl.	4.00 5.50	4.12 5.75	4.75 5.00	3.00 3.50	3.10 3.40	4.12½ 4.75
Wheat, per bush.	90 1.15	90 1.05	96 1.00	66 69	57 58	89 1.00
Corn, shelled, per bu.	67 70	70 72	54 56	46 48	40	70½
Rye, do	79½	85 87	56 62		48 58	69
Oats, do	40 44½	47	32 40	27 31	20 28	33 39
Barley, do	58 62½		67 70			
Clover seed, do	7½a8 pr. lb.	8 a 11 per lb.	5.50		4.00 5.00	4.87½ 5.00
Timothy seed, do	$17 to 19 per tce.	2.50 2.75	2.25 3.00	2.25	1.50 2.50	2.00 2.50
Flax seed, do	1.20 1.35	1.33 1.40	1.25 1.50	1.00	90 1.00	1.25
Hay, per ton	16.00 20.00	17.00 18.00	7.00 10.00		5.00 10.00	
Wool, per lb.	33 50	50	30 40	23 26	28 40	35 55
Wood, hard, per cord		5.00 6.50	4.00 4.50	5.00		

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Real Estate for Sale.

THE health of the subscriber having failed him, he is induced to offer for sale his Mill property, consisting of a custom Mill, recently put in a good state of repair; a Saw Mill, also recently repaired; two Dwelling Houses; a good Orchard, and about 22 acres of land, including flowage land. Said property is situated in the pleasant town of Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., in the midst of a wealthy farming community and an excellent wheat growing country.

He has also a farm of 154 acres of first quality land adjoining said Mills, 120 acres improved, good buildings, orchards, and plenty of running water. He will sell said farm with the Mills, if desired. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.—[7-3t] J. C. PARSONS.

Multicaul Rye.

I HAVE grown, the present season, about two hundred bushels of this celebrated rye, for which I obtained the premium at the last State Fair. I can now, therefore, supply those who applied last year in vain, at the rate of $2.50 per bushel. This rye has yielded with me forty bushels per acre, and furnishes abundant food for stock, as it can be sown any time between July and October, and as soon as well started should be fed down until about the 10th of May.

DANIEL P. BIGELOW.

Barre Centre, Orleans, Co., N. Y., Sept., 1852.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDENS & NURSERIES

FLUSHING, (LONG ISLAND,) N. Y.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. will sell off by the first of May next, the entire collection of Trees and Shrubbery from 50 acres of their Nurseries, and the Green-house Plants, the ground being wanted for building lots. The trees are equal to any ever grown, and comprise the choicest varieties, and sales amounting to $250 and upwards will be made at 15 months credit for approved security.

The stock of Pears on pear and quince, and of dwarf and standard Cherries, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Grapes, Quinces, and other fruits, is unrivalled, and comprises 15,000 Fruit Trees of large bearing size.

50,000 Evergreens of every species and size, and other Ornamental Trees of every size.

3,000 finest Foreign Grapes, in pots, for grape-houses, and 15 superior varcities of hardy Native Grapes.

Five best species of European Osiers.

A great stock of Camellias, Chinese Azaleas, and other Green-house Plants.

An immense assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots and Pœonies, and the finest collection of Strawberries.

New Nurseries and Cemeteries can buy to great advantage.

NOTE.—This is the proper period for transplanting Strawberries, Bulbous Roots, Pœonies, Rhubarb, &c.

Sept., 1852.—9-1t*$2.

The Practical and Scientific Farmer's own Paper.

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VOLUME XIII, FOR 1852.

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Rochester, N. Y.

December, 1851.

POSTAGE ON THE GENESEE FARMER.—50 miles or under, five cents per year; exceeding 50 miles and not over 300, ten cents; exceeding 300 and not over 1000, fifteen cents; exceeding 1000 and not over 2000, twenty cents; exceeding 2000 and not over 4000, twenty-five cents; for any distance exceeding 4000, thirty cents.

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